THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917. NUMBER 36

Very Special

BARGAIN TABLE OF LADIES' AND GIRLS' OXFORDS

Sizes 2½ to 6, $2.75 while they last

You will find some bargains in Girl's Slippers and Low Shoes, cut rate $1.00.

Men's Work Boots $2.50, $3.25, $5.25.

Just a size or two in Men's Light Overcoats left at the lowest bargain prices.

Men's Light Underwear, Fine Shirts, etc.

Ladies' and Children's Middies at the Cut Rate --get one now.

Don't forget the D. & A. and Gossard Corsets.

We are paying 25c. a dozen for Eggs.

CARSCADDEN BROS.

Phone No. 60 ELKHORN P.O. Box 583

High School Exam Results

We extend our congratulations to the following—

Grade 9—H Davison, R. Good-G. Crossman, Lida Jenner (Geography, F. McLeod (Geography), Granted certificate—G. Watson, B. Mitchell, L. Barr.

Grade 10—H. Balkwill, H. Lidster, E. English (Brit. Hist.); H. Connolly (Hist. and Arith.). C. McFadzean (Brit. Hist.) Granted certificate—Fern Linnell, E. Sinclair, R. Rodgers.

Grade 11, Combined—I. Bergstrom, R. Tinline, M. Axelson (Lat Auth), Vera Nellly (Algebra), E. Mooney (Lat. Auth. and Eng. Lit)

Teachers—A. Carscadden. B. Clifford, M. Blakeman (Comp.), Bessie Grant (Hist), Evelyn Mosden (Aegrotat.)

( ) indicate supplements.

Kirkellograms

The patriotic picnic held here on Thursday last under the auspices of the I.O.D.E. proved to be a great success, both as a social event and financially. The sports committee arranged a mile race for pacers, on the good roads, Murray's entry winning in two heats. The pony race, half mile, was won by by W. Lemon's mount somewhat easily. A number of foot races were run off and then the married men played the single at baseball and beat them for the second time this seasou.

After supper had been served on the school grounds, the Hargrave team arrived to risk their unbeaten record against the home team. They were, fortunately for them, able to retain their laurels by the narrow margin of 9—7.

The dance held afterwards in the Orange hall proved to be not the least attractive of the day's enjoyment and the ladies are to be congratulated on the suggess which attended their efforts.

Secure Your Help Now

Although the local agent, C. W. Crosby, who was appointed to act with the Department of Immigration and Colonization in connection with the supply of harvest labor, has received no further instruction, there should be no delay on the part of those requring help in sending forward their names. The applicant will no doubt be required to supply the same information as that asked for last season, viz: the number of men required; when wanted, and the rate of wages he will pay. Dont wait until cutting starts but try and secure your help at once even if you have to hold your man for few days before harvest starts. This year there will be no soldiers available and the harvest excursions from the east appear to be the only source of supply. As these will be starting in the course of a few days the sooner the application is forwarded and listed the better the chance of securing help. Those who are listed first will get first attention when the men arrive in Winnipeg, and are directed to different points in the Province.

HOW THE CROP LOOKS

The Harvest is in sight but prospects are only fair

We have had several requests of late from subscribers on our mailing list, who are interested in land in this district, for a report of crop conditions and other information relative to the harvest and its possible results, from a local view point. To do so without being misleading is somewhat difficult, because we have seldom experenc-so peculiar a season as the past or seen such a vast difference in fields of grain, in some places separated only by the width of a road allowance, as can be noticed in every direction within a radius of 10 miles from Elkhorn. The greatest peculiarity of the season has been in the distribution of rainfall, and this is no doubt responsible for the extreme difference in growth and advancement. There has been no, what might be termed, general rain or wet period of any length, just local showers of short duration. Take last week for example. On Wednesday morning we, at Elkhorn, had a nice steady downpour lasting over three hours; six miles north, and north-east there was not enough moisture to lay the dust. On Friday evening there was heavy rain south and east but only a few drops here. This is the way it has gone all season, and those localities which reaped the greatest rainfall are naturally showing the better crop. Of those inspected within the radius mentioned we should estimate 25 p.c. as good; 25 p.c. medium and the remainder poor, and this percentage would probably apply to the individual farmer as much as to the whole district: Rain would even yet make a vast diffenence to the yield and straw especially with oats which are everywhere short and backward although still looking fresh and strong. It is really marvelous how wonderfully well the crop has stood up to the intense heat and drought, and this season has certainly demonstrated the value of a good summer-fallow followed by repeated cultivation, although the early sown grain has suffered considerably from the effect of the heavy frost on June 21st. Pig-weed appears to be very prevalent and in some fields affected by frost, has almost succeeded in checking out the wheat. The pastures are getting brown and bare and the wild hay yield will be very light compared with most years. Potatoes are promising and this crop should be well up to, if not above, the average. We are not at all anxious to see harvest general before the 20th of August, or even a few days later and, if we only get some odd showers, and cool weather, between then and now, threshing returns may give a pleasant surprise, as the grain is all well headed and only needs filling. Dont forget there's still danger from hail and the man with a promising field of grain should see that it is well insured.

34th Wedding Anniversary

A very happy event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Snyder in the Woodville district, on Wednesday evening of last week. It was the 34th anniversary of their wedding day and over 70 guests, including representatives from 23 families in the nearby districts, gathered to extend congratulations and best wishes for many more years of health and happiness to the host and hostess. Tables were laid on the lawn and during supper the guests were entertained with music by the Woodville Band. As it grew dusk, lights from the numerous motor cars were turned on and in their glow, and with the strains of music floating through the sweet summer air, the guest mingled, conversed and spent a most happy evening. It was a sincere demonstration of the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are held in this community and of the harmony their presence has so long helped to maintain. That they may preside at similar functions for many years to come, is the sincere wish of not only of those who were fortunate enough to be present on this occasion but of all who know them.

A Timely, Kindly Warning

With the usual thoughtless disregard of auy damage that their actions might result in, boys from the village have destroyed a number of young trees in a bluff on land adjoining the village. The owner of the property, although very much annoyed at this wanton damage, is not at all vindicitive and has no desire to lay the information which would probably lead to severe punishment. However, in order to secure his trees from further molestation, and as a measure of protection to others, we are requested to warn the boys that mischief of this description is a very serious offense and, besides the liability for the injury done, is punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment. We trust that this warning will be regarded and that those implacated will prove grateful for the leniency with which they have been treated.

Kirkella I.O.D.E. Notes

The money realized at the Kirkella I.O.D.E. Picnic and Dance on July 26th amounted to $100. The ladies of the Kirkella Chapter wish to thank all those who helped to make the affair a success.

The proceeds at the last Silver Tea were $2.35. The hostesses were Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Pierson.

There is now on hand, yarn and sewing material. Will those who wish to help please call at the home of Mrs. T. Noble.

Business Locals

FOR SALE—Ford car. Mechanically perfect. Apply to—
Mr. Vodden, Elkhorn.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Massey-Harris Mower in good condition. Apply to—
G. F. S. Allinson, Elkhorn

FOR SALE—8 ft. Massey-Harris Binder in good shape (choice of two). $70 cash or will exchange for cow.
G. Bates, Phone 72—21.

HARVEST

with all its requirements will soon be here

Forks, Oil Cans, Machine Oil, Wrenches, Pliers, Rope, Binder Whips--- ready for your inspection. Prices, later on, may advance so protect yourself by an early purchase

MENS' WORK BOOTS, Shirts and Gloves at last Spring's Prices

STRAW HATS the balance going at half price

GROCERY SPECIAL

One Gallon Crocks Sour Mixed Pickles, reg. $1.25, selling at $1.10

The Elkhorn Trading Co., Limited

Departmental Stores Telephone Nos. 4 and 35 Elkhorn, Man.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

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Successor to R. SKINNER

Formerly with H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Dead? Mrs. Brent dead? Well, there, you could knock me down with a feather. I can't seem to believe it somehow. She was well enough when she went away yesterday, only a bit white like she always was, poor thing, and a pretty young thing she was, too, and a real lady, though she did have to live in this poor place." Mrs. Dunster glanced around the bare ill-furnished room, which wore a strange air of desolation. "This wasn't the sort of place she was accustomed to, anybody could see that."

"Had she any friends? Any relations?" Leslie asked. "Was she very poor? Surely she or her husband had some relatives?"

"None as I know of. And poor?" The landlady threw up her hands and clicked her tongue. "She was as poor as a church mouse. Not as she ever complained, but she was very poor. She went away from here to look for a job—answering some advertisement that was what she went for. She was eager to work. But I don't believe she had a relation or friend in the world barring her husband and——"

Leslie's eyes had caught sight of a photograph on the mantelpiece, and she walked across the room and took the frame in her hands, cutting short Mrs. Dunster's voluble speech.

"Is this—her husband?" she asked, her heart contracting as she looked at the photograph.

"Yes, that's him; and a good-looking young fellow he must have been. I never saw him; she came to me as a widow. But he—you can see for yourself what a handsome chap he was."

Yes—Leslie could see that for herself, even if she had not been able to remember with almost sickening distinctness every feature of Raymond Brent's face. The eyes of the photograph looked straight into her eyes, just as Raymond himself had looked at her in the old days; his smile was the debonnair smile whihe had won her heart. This was just the Raymond she remembered, and looking at his pictured face the old soreness and pain awoke with a fierceness that almost startled her. With a sense of overmastering bitterness she put the leather frame upon the mantelpiece and turned again to Mrs. Dunster.

"Never mind about Mrs. Brent's husband," she said impatiently; "I haven't come here to talk about him. There is a child, I understand—a little girl called Marjory. She was left in your charge when her mother went away? Where is she? I want to see her. I am going to arrange what shall be done with her."

Mrs. Dunster's naturally florid face turned a sickly grey, her eyes shifted restlessly—she twisted a corner of her apron round and round with uneasy fingers.

"Well, miss," she began, "Yes—there was—there is—I mean Mrs. Brent had a little girl all right enough and Marjory was her name all right enough. And she was to stop with me while her ma was away. But she—but I——"

"Do stop talking in that silly way," Leslie exclaimed irritably. Her nerves were already strung up to high tension, and she felt that the landlady's hesitating utterance was nearly unendurable. "Where is the child? Fetch her at once. I want to see her."

"My Heaven, I can't fetch her," Mrs. Dunster burst out tremulously, fear and remorse printed in every line of her unprepossessing countenance. "I was washing yesterday, and she was tiresome, and I got a bit short with her, and gave her a slap—she was down in the kitchen with me. And then I came upstairs to speak to one of the lodgers, and I was away a goodish while, and when I got down again Marjory was gone."

"Gone? Gone where?"

"I dunno where, but she was gone. She must have slipped out of the door and run away, and I couldn't find a trace of her not nowhere round the neighborhood, and I can tell you I've been in a fine taking ever since."

"But a child can't go far," Leslie exclaimed. "She was only about six or seven, wasn't she?"

"Close on eight, and a baby for her years. But she's gone, miss, and that's the truth. You can't see Marjory, for Marjory's gone. I don't know no more than the babe unborn whatever has become of her, and that's the gawsnel truth."

CHAPTER V.

Geoffrey

"You are likely to find great difficulties in the way of doing what you wish." Mr. Dansmere, the shrewd and kindly solicitor, looked thoughtfully at his visitor, and balanced a pen carefully upon two fingers. "From what I gather you have so extremely little to go upon."

"I have very little to go upon; I see that," Geoffrey Marstead answered. "But my father's dying wish must be carried out. I shall leave no stone unturned until I have tried my level best to do what he wished."

"You are convinced that he was not delirious when he spoke? You are sure he was sane?"

"Absolutely sure." There was a certain terseness in the boy's utterance which commended him to the lawyer. "During his illness my father was never delirious, and, as you know, his mind was a very clear one. He was not a man to lose sanity, or to talk at random."

Mr. Dansmere's thoughtful gaze fixed itself upon his client's face, noting the latent power of jaw and chin, the straightforward glance of his deep set blue eyes, the breadth of forehead, the strong line of the mouth.

"You are quite right about your father," he said, with the quiet smile which had set many a troubled client at ease. "He was one of the clearest minded men I ever met, and his judgment was extraordinarily good and well balanced. That is why I am puzzled by what you tell me of his sudden directions on his deathbed. It is so unlike him to have left a matter of such importance to the very end." A dark flush crimsoned young Marstead's face, his eyes turned away from the other's keen glance.

"I think," he said slowly and with difficulty, "I—think it was only at the very last that my father felt he could not leave unrighted some wrong he had done. He wanted to make compensation. This lady—Delicia Donaldson—must have been——"

"Yes. She evidently had a claim of some kind upon him," Mr. Dansmere put in when Geoffrey paused, "but what was the claim? Who was the lady? And where is she? All these points we have to discover. Amongst your father's papers you have found no clue as to the identity of this Miss or Mrs. Donaldson?"

"Nothing but what I have already mentioned. I found a very old letter signed Delicia, and the miniature I brought up to you today." With a slight gesture he indicated a miniature lying on the table, and, for the second time that morning Mr. Dansmere picked it up and scrutinized it closely. It represented a woman's head and shoulders, and between the white softness of her gown and the satin whiteness of her neck rested a great red rose. Her brown eyes were alight with smiles, there was a smile upon her lips, and it seemed as if the sunlight had caught the masses of her hair and woven amongst them a glory of gold. Under the painting in small golden letters was the one word "Delicia."

"Whoever she was she must have been a very lovely woman," Mr. Dansmere said slowly, his glance lingering on the smiling face, until an answering smile crept over his own. "Was your father by any chance ever engaged to her? If so, I wonder——" The lawyer pulled himself up with a little cough, refraining just in time from saying that he wondered Mr. Marstead had not married this beautiful woman, instead of the singularly plain but aristocratic lady who had been his wife, and Geoffrey's mother, dying when her son was still a young boy.

"I don't know what Miss Donaldson was to my father," Geoffrey's voice broke in upon the lawyer's train of thought. "I don't even know that she was Miss Donaldson. My father spoke of fighting her, and her children, and her children's children. Donaldson may be her married name."

"Maybe— maybe," the lawyer answered absently, his glance wandering back to the miniature he still held in his hand. "But I confess it seems to me it is most unlikely we shall ever find out the exact truth about her. Advertisements have done nothing; all our inquiries have led to no result. So far we cannot in any way trace the lady. Delicia Donaldson seems to have vanished off the face of the earth; and the chances are that she died long ago."

(To Be Continued.)

A Good Fighter

Hats Must Come Off to Tommy Atkins

H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, who has been on a tour of the front, writes:

"Coming along a dusty French road in a motor car, I was delighted to give a Canadian officer a life. He had been in most of the shows and had started as a private but was now a captain. He was of the right metle and full of courage and determination to drive the Boche back to his lair. I complimented him on the gallantry which he and his countrymen had shown during the war. 'Sir,' he said, much to my surprise, 'why will you always treat us as children? We have done well, I don't deny it. But everybody has done well. Your Tommy is the finest fighter on God's earth. Isn't he going to get any of the credit? I'm sick to death of the praise that is being plastered all over us. We have done our duty to the best of our ability, but we don't deserve one word more of praise than your fine fighting men.'

"This sentiment on inquiry I found to be common to all colonial officers. One distinguished Australian officer said he had come to hate the word 'Anzac.' 'We came into the war of our own accord,' he said, 'to beat the Germans. We don't want to be treated as though we should throw up the fight unless we were mentioned every day. We are good, stout fighters, as the Boche knows well, but we take off our hats to the gallant old regiments of the home country.'"

Eugene H. Grubb, the potato expert, says there is an insufficient supply of seed potatoes in the U.S. for the 1917 crop. He advocates conservation of the nation's supply and says that the potato has enabled Germany to prolong the war at least two years.

W. N. U. 1167

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Bill and Dan Talk Seriously

Says Dan: "This town of ours has got the dry rot."

"And no wonder," says Bill, "the way some folks is sowing it round."

They were old friends, Bill Harvey and Dan Brodie. They had come west together, more than twenty years ago, and had settled in the same district. Dan had bought a farm. Bill had opened a store in the town, which, at that time, was just a collection of rabbit hutches, with the boss hutch the railroad station.

The little hamlet had doubled itself seven times since then, and Bill's and Dan's bank account along with it. For the last few years, however, there had been no sign of a further "re-double," and, as it happened, that was one reason why Dan had driven in to see Bill that evning. He wanted to ask him a question.

Now Dan and Bill were good friends still, and had a mighty solid respect for each other. But you know what business is, either that of farming or running a country store. It keeps a man's nose right down to the grindstone, if he is going to amount to anything, or stay amounted. Besides which, it begets all kinds of separate "interests" and some of Bill's and Dan's interests could not have been harnessed up together. For they pulled in different directions sometimes and would have made a poor team. Still, as I say, they were good friends, and Dan, having put a couple of fine bays in the stable, was not sorry to see the cheery glow of Bill's stove, this bitter cold evening.

"Say, Bill, says Dan, after he had got himself sorted out comfortably in Bill's best chair, "'s this here got the dry rot." Dan was never one to beat about the bush much. Neither was Bill, for that matter. Out west they pulled bushes out by the roots.

Bill shifts his pipe along a fence of white even teeth, to tother side of his mouth. "Shouldn't wonder," he says. "Some folks go sowing it round thick enough."

Dan sees that Bill is sore over something and trys to think where he's beat Bill out on a deal lately. But the last bit of business they did together, Bill had put one over on him, fair and square. So he's a bit puzzled, but Bill's next remarks gives him a light.

"That was a fine cargo o' Flim-Flams you shipped in last week, Dan," he says. "Guess you'll be starting a notion counter in your cow barn."

Dan puffs pretty hard on his old pipe and answers slow but stubborn. "Now look here, Bill, I can't stop the Missus sending outside for a thing or two. You know how a woman gets took with one of them catalogues. She goes crazy and wants to order every darned pictur' in the book. She sees things illustrated there at she never even heard tell of before and feels she can't live any longer without 'em. She——"

"None of my business of course," says Bill, "but did she order them two sets of harness, and——"

"Now see here, Bill," says Dan, kind o' sad. "I was coming to that if you'd only listened. I did happen to squint through that catalogue myself, and they had your prices just beat to nothing on them things."

Bill: "I'll tell you something Dan. You give me a duplicate of that order you sent two hundred miles away, and on the sum total I'll undertake to give you better value for your money. Your business is farming. Mine buying and selling. I know what I am up against in them catalogue houses. I ought to. Don't they take fifty thousand dollars worth of business out of this district alone, every year? They sure do."

Dan: "But Bill, I tell you their prices on that harness made yours look like real estate sharks."

Bill: "That's how they hooked you, eh? Don't you know Dan that them houses always sticks some staple articles in their catalogues at cost price or below. Why? So that you and your Missus will think that the rest of their goods are just as big value. Your Missus sees a bucket advertised at 15 cents less than she knows I can sell her a bucket at. And on the next page she sees a beautiful picture of a shirt, only $7.50, bargain extraordinary, the latest fashion, etc. She judges the value of the skirt by the bucket. She don't order the bucket likely, 'cause she's got plenty. She sends for the skirt. Bargain extraordinary! Why I would give her the same for $6.50. That's a fact now Dan. And hundreds of cases the same."

Dan: "But this yer harness, Bill—"

Bill: "Well, I s'pose they're boosting their harness department just now and cutting their profit on that to make more on some other lines o' goods. Tho' mind you, Bill, that harness won't never know old age. 'Twill die young on you. You can't sell leather like you can flour or sugar. I want to know something 'bout where 'twas raised, how 'twas cured and a darned lot besides. Them catalogue joints buy up a cheap stock —origin unknown—somewheres; and sells on price. Price ain't everything as you'll find out, when that stuff dies on you when it ain't out of its teens.

Dan: "Bill, that's a joke o' yours 'bout this district blowin' in fifty thousand dollars a year on them catalogue casinos."

Bill: "They take fifteen million cash out of Western Canada every year. Our subscription ain't a cent less than fifty thousand bucks. You talk about dry rot setting in. Is it any wonder? Say Dan, just think what this berg would be like today, and all the country round it, if that fifty thousand had been spent right here at home for the last five years. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We'd have something to show for it, wouldn't we, Dan? We'd have a bigger town, more people and more opportunities, wouldn't we, Dan? You'd be raising more hogs and cattle to sell to us, wouldn't you, Dan? We'd have started some local industries, developed our natural resources, opened up that clay belt out on the east ridge and be making our own bricks, wouldn't we Dan? We'd be—"

Dan: "Oh, hell, Bill, don't ask me them questions like that. I ain't spent it all myself."

Bill: "But we've sent it away, every darned cent of two hundred and fifty thousand bucks, bones or dollars. And what have we got to show for it? We've got diminished farm prices to show for it. We've got a town half as big as it should be and twice as poor to show for it. We've got bad roads and poor schools to show for it. We've got two or three storeys built on to them catalogue stores to show for it and a mansion or two for some of the catalogue bosses to show for it. Oh fine—Great Business!"

Dan: "You seem to have been figurin' on this topic Bill, the way you talk."

Bill: "Figuring. Ain't it something to figure on. Fifty thousand dollars spilled out of one district every year that's wanted right here at home. S'pose us local dealers had charged you a bit more than them catalogue houses to make up for carrying you a bit over the bad years—tho' I claim we don't, we'd the sum total and can prove it for myself—wouldn't it have paid you ten times over to have come through with the extra cents and to have spent your money where you got it? Wouldn't it have come back to you in a hundred different ways? Wouldn't the bank have had it to loan out to you for farm improvements? Wouldn't the—oh—say Dan, ain't it time you did a bit of figuring too?"

"Well, Bill, p'raps 'tis," said Dan, looking pretty thoughtful. "Things want looking into if fifty thousand dollars is kissing us good-bye forever each year. I don't say it wouldn't make a power of difference to have it spent right here instead. But some of you fellers will have to pull up your socks a bit, too, if you're going to chain that money to the home town. Take old Bob Daniels 'cross the street—crossgrained old cuss—who'd buy anything from him. Do he charge you? Not him—he ransoms you."

"I know, Dan. But if the best of us—farmers and merchants—were to get together and just take stock of the situation and realize what it would mean to us all, to spend that fifty thousand dollars in our own community, we'd soon find a way of keeping it at home, or nine-tenths of it anyhow. There's plenty of good sense round this country. We ain't sent that to the catalogue joints, thank God. And if we meet each other half way, we'll soon stop that dry rot you was talking about."

"Well Bill, I'm agreeable" says Dan, buttoning up his coat. "I'll talk to one or two neighbors. You talk to one or two of yourn. Come out to my place next week, why don't you. We'll hold another pow-wow and offer up a prayer for the preservation of them fifty thousand bones. Amen."

"You're on, Dan," says Bill.

Cabbage Cigars New War Horror

Venerable jokes about cabbage or hay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany owing to the scarcity and high cost of genuine tobacco.

The latest war substitute within the purview of the government department on substitutes is composed of the above, together with other ingredients like strawberry leaves lavender blossoms and sandalwood to impart aroma.

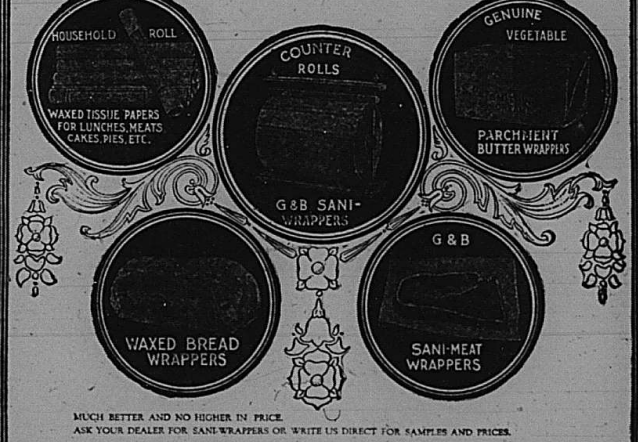
The Husband—You're not economical.

The Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is.

A superstitious philosopher says that when a man visits a melon patch and meets a watchdog it's a sign his errand will be fruitless.

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EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Rural School Picnics To Agricultural College

On Thursday, the 21st inst. the first excursion to the Manitoba Agricultural College from some of the rural schools was inaugurated and proved a great success.

The children and the teachers who went with them are all enthusiastic over their trip and say they spent a most enjoyable, as well as instructive day. Mr. Newton of the Extension Department welcomed the 36 children and 4 teachers and kindly provided a guide for the party to show them over the different buildings, the domestic science, sewing rooms, textiles and house keeping, etc.

The party then went to the poultry houses, where Prof. Herner took great interest in the children, explaining and making each child test some eggs, visiting the incubator room, where chickens were hatching. Showing them brooders, where 500 chickens were being fed and explaining how to feed with butter milk etc. Then came fattening poultry in crates and trap nests for the laying hens, and finally the room where they saw the dry picking of broilers. From the poultry houses the party proceeded to the pig pens, where the children were much interested in the young pigs, into the cattle barns where they saw some beautiful calves. Sheep pens were next visited and great interest taken in the little new born lambs.

The girls as well as the boys, evinced the greatest interest in the live stock and were eager to see everything.

The college kindly arranged for them to eat their lunches in the dining hall and provided them with hot tea, which was much appreciated. After lunch they visited the conservatories where the beautiful display of flowers delighted them. Then came the museum, where the stuffed birds and animals proved a great attraction. The teachers could hardly drag the children away, but time was limited and a very happy and satisfied crowd took the cars back to Winnipeg.

These picnics might well be extended to all the rural schools within easy distance of the college. Most of the children were the older pupils who are members of the boys and girls clubs. These clubs are being provided with fine bred eggs, young pigs, seed grains and potatoes, etc., by the college and it was thought that those country children might with profit see how to look after and care for the produce they raise, in the best manner, as shown at the college.

Many of these children never have an opportunity of seeing anything beyond their own home farm, consiter such a visit those children will have an ambition to return to the college later on and take advantage of the fine course of instruction provided there.

Even an occasional visit to a big agricultural fair is not to be compared with a day spent at the college. At the usual fairs their attention is more apt to be absorbed by useless and unprofitable sights, such as a "Hairy Man from Borneo," or a "Living Skeleton," or such like, then the beauty and grace of the fine live stock on view.

These picnics could go on during all the school session and provide endless themes for essays and discussions and it is to be hoped that many more of the rural schools will accept the invitation the college extends to them.

The following letter from one of the teachers adequately expresses how children enjoyed the trip and visit to the college.

Headingly, Man.
Monday Evening.

"Now about the trip to the college. I think every one thoroughly enjoyed it. I know my girls did.

Only four girls went from my school. Paul unfortunately took the measles last week and was very sick the other boy who was at school is working. One of my girls says it was the best day she ever had. I wish you could see my eight pupils because I am so proud of them. Well, the ride was rather long and two of Miss Taylor's girls took ill so she took them in a jitney from Eatons. We left Headingly at 9 o'clock and reached the city at 11 a.m. Each child took a lunch the same as for a regular school day. Mr. Newton was very nice and called a young lady from his office who showed us about his building, the domestic science room, sewing room, textiles and house keeping room. Then Mr. Herner, I think that was his name, took us over to the chicken houses. He took an active interest in the children asking questions, etc. A pleasant time was spent in the egg testing room, each child tested some eggs. Then we visited the incubator room, one incubator was hatching. Children were all interested in this. Then we went into a room where two men were dry picking broilers, then into the room where the fattening crates were, then to the pens where the hens and laying hens were. One girl saw a hen go into a nest and the nest shutting. There were many young chicks. The children were delighted with the large brooders where the chicks were kept. Mr. Herner told them how they fed the chickens but-termilk, etc. In one pen were some guinea pigs and everyone had a good look. There was a pen of young ducks. Saw some turkeys and geese.

After the visit to the fowls we paid a visit to the dining room which the college placed very kindly at our disposal. They supplied us with the tea which was much appreciated by all as the day was rather chilly. After lunch we were taken around the stock by a Mr. Woods. Everyone took a keen interest in the stock. One old sow with little ones was very tame and gentle, the children walked in the pen right beside her. We saw the pig cots and winter quarters then went to the cattle barn where there was some beautiful calves. We only saw two ewes and three lambs as all the sheep were out but these. Saw a few horses. The children were delighted with the conservatory and museum. The stuffed birds and animals are so instructive to young minds. We left on the 3 o'clock car and I took my girls to the industrial bureau for another hour to finish out the day. I think most of the children went home on the four o'clock Headingly car but we came on the five o'clock Headingly car at six very tired but satisfied that the trip was not only enjoyable but most instructive. I hope you can read this as it is rather a poor scrawl. I was very sorry that we were not able to be with us on our trip. Mrs. Britton takes a wonderful interest in the boys and girls outdoor life. If you want our girls to appreciate nature we must love it ourselves."

Periodical visits or excursions to the college at least once or twice a year would be very beneficial to the children from the rural schools and it is hoped that the school boards will arrange excursions in conjunction with the Agricultural College Board.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P.Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Hear Lubin Again

Proposes National Chamber of Agriculture

David Lubin is a little man with big ideas. When he first proposed the International Institute of Agriculture the few that heard him laughed at "a grand idea" that they said was too grand to be practicable. But Lubin kept at it and persuaded the King of Italy to build a million dollar headquarters and to start the institution. Now the crop reports of the Institute are standard the world over.

When Lubin began to talk rural credits nobody listened. He said: "Society is lopsided. The cities are doing too well, the farmer not well enough. The government must finance the farmer." He kept at it until a commission was appointed to go to Europe and study the subject. Then he got it into congress and the Land Bank Act was the result.

Now Lubin has another "grand" idea. It seems too big to go through, but in view of what has happened in the past six years we must pay some attention to him. He proposes a "National Chamber of Agriculture." It involves governmental supervision of marketing by parcel post, worked out in detail on the lines found practicable by the larger mail-order houses. To begin the movement Lubin proposes a commission to investigate the matter. He can keep a commission going. He doesn't let it rest a minute. He might well be called our own little commission stimulator.

Listen to Lubin. He doesn't bother with the details of his plans. He pushes his big idea, which is to keep a balance between city and country, producer and consumer. He is an untiring advocate.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Germany to Replace Dutch Ships

According to a Hague official communication forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Limited, an agreement has been reached between the Dutch and German governments concerning the Dutch merchantmen that were torpedoed off the English coast last February.

Germany undertakes to replace the lost vessels by the cession of a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of equivalent value.

London to be Warned By Bell

To warn London of impending air raids orders have been issued to ring the monster bell in St. Paul's Cathedral whenever raiders are known to be approaching. The bell is never tolled except at the death of a sovereign, the lord-mayor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the dean of St. Paul's or the bishop of London. It is said it would waken 8,000,000 persons who sleep nightly within sound of it.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM & BACKACHE
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
FOR 25 THE PROVINCE

Emperor Forgot China

Chinese Soy Bean Will Defeat the Kaiser

"When the great German Emperor gave his sanction to a relentless and wholesale submarine warfare, in the hope that it would deliver a decisive blow at the enemies of Hohenzollernism, that forgetful man forgot China. The world need not starve, and Great Britain and their allies may sleep in peace if they will learn to nourish their systems on the Chinese Soy Bean."

Such is the dictum of Dr. Yamei Kin, the only Chinese woman with a physician's diploma from a college in the United States. And she desires to be understood as profoundly serious. She starts her defence of this proposition by stating:

"The world is in need of tissue-building foods, and cannot very well afford to wait to grow animals in order to obtain the necessary percentage of proteins. Waiting for an animal to become big enough to eat is a trying proposition.

"All grains contain a certain percentage of protein, but all beans contain a very great proportion of protein. The statement is frequently made that the Orientals live almost exclusively on rice, eating little meat. It is not generally known, perhaps, that this deficiency in meats is made up by the consumption of large quantities of products of the soy bean, which take the place in our dietary of meat and other costly nitrogenous foods. Beans are eaten in some form by rich and poor at almost every meal. Instead of taking the long and expensive method of feeding grain to an animal until the animal is fattened and then killed and eaten, in China we take a short cut by eating the soy bean, which is protein, meat, and milk in itself. We do not eat the plain bean in China at all. It is recognized there as a vegetable, but in the complex food products—natto, tofu, miso, yuba, shoyu and similar dishes.

"The chief reason why people can live so cheaply in China and yet produce for that nation a tremendous man-power is that they eat beans instead of meat; but nothing like the navy bean, which in many people who do not get much exercise is considered a rather heavy food. Furthermore, pork and beans as fed to the men in the United States army and navy becomes monotonous after a little while, even though the addition of the carbon contained in the shape of pork fat makes such a meal possess every element necessary to sustain life.

"But human nature is about the same everywhere, and the Chinese don't care for a monotonous bean diet any more than other people. So they have taken this soy bean and manufactured a great many kinds of products. The bean curd is a food made from pulverizing the beans into a flour and then boiling this milk-like concoction. Letting the curd rise as the top as your grandmothers in this country made cottage cheese. I spoke of tofu—this is it. Nothing is wasted, nothing lost in China. Many of these soy bean products, popular from ancient times, are fermented. The cell walls and other carbohydrates materials are broken down, the cell contents rendered more readily digestible, and peculiar and pleasant flavors developed.

"Soup noodles are made out of bean curd. Entrees made of bean curd are served with cream sauce, or roasted like a hot Spanish tomato sauce. A salad of bean sprouts, accompanied by cheese—the cheese a cross between Camembert and Roquefort, and made from the soy bean—is very nutritious and palatable.

"Westerners do not know how to use the soy bean. It must be made attractive or they will not take to it. It must taste good. That can be done. We make from it a delightful chocolate pudding. A black soy bean sauce we use as a foundation for sweetmeats in China. The soy bean contains practically no starch, which means that it is a most desirable food for diabetics, and also of course, for vegetarians. Buddhists kill no animals—they thrive by making a specialty of the soy bean, which, by the way, is already being used in the French army. They find there that soy bean mixed with flour makes a good cracker, more nourishing than any other cracker.

"In some things we Chinese have far outstripped you. We have vast areas of swamps, and we have made them, wonderful in their productive power. The first requisite of life is food, which, throughout the same zone all over the world is practically the same. You have vast areas of swamp lands and permit them to be waste. We are showing the United States, right now, how it can make semi-arid regions yield."

Dr. Kin has returned to China to organize, with the co-operation of the government, the—assuming that it will be one—an effort to multiply the production of the soy bean, and export it to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and send Chinese growers to aid the Canadian bean patches, the Chinese being, she thinks, experts in the best mode of selection. Dr. Kin was seen off at New York by many people interested in her mission, which many think, is one of the most important that has yet been devised of its class. She is confident that the kaiser will have good cause to remember her name.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Solution of Labor Scarcity

An interesting plan—Harvesters' trail will be from Kansas to Canada. The Kansas crop will be cut in July, Minnesota's in August and the Western Canadian crop in September.

One of every six Frenchmen is now fighting, and one out of every twelve Britons. Great Britain has 2,000,000 men at the front and 3,000,000 in reserve at home.

Redpath SUGAR



Redpath refining methods produce no second grade-sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Established Freedom Of Conscience

Religion in Russia to Be No Bar to Possession of Political Rights

The ministry of the interior has submitted to the provisional government a bill establishing freedom of conscience. Possession of civil and political rights no longer depends on religion. For a change of religion, official permission will not be needed.

Up to nine years of age a child's religion is determined by its parents; if ther is a disagreement the child takes the mother's religion. Over nine years of age the religion cannot be changed without the consent of the child itself. Over seventeen years religion can be changed without the parent's or guardian's consent.

Another important reform provides for courts of administration for the protection of a citizen against illegalities of officials of the central government or of local self-government bodies.

Like a Grip at the Throat.

For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

No Way of Telling

O.C.—Did you deliver that message?

Billjim—Yessir.

O.C.—Did you give it to an officer?

Billjim—Dupno, sir.

O.C.—You don't know the difference between an officer and a private?

Billjim—Well, sir, 'e was in 'is bath, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Explained

Captain (to his servant)—Jones, I have noticed for some time that my shirts always come from the laundry one week late. How is that?

Private Jones—Excuse me, sir, but your shirts are always so clean that I think it a pity to send them to the laundry, so I wear them another week.—Pearson's Weekly.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can Be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, red, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Hamboro, Ont., says—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Matched the Cutlery

A company of German soldiers having entered the small town of Roye, one of the officers swaggered into a hotel, hailed a waiter and called for a meal, at the same time laying his drawn sword on the table. The waiter returned with a pitchfork, which he placed beside the sword.

"What does this mean?" demanded the officer in a gruff voice.

"That," replied the waiter, "is the only fork I could find to match your knife."—Boston Transcript.

Royal Family Abandon German Names

Step Taken at Request of King George

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English Royal Family residing in England is indicated in a court circular which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise respectively."

The Princesses of the Royal Family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have, at the King's desire, relinquished that title, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

The Times says it understands Prince Louis of Battenburg will take the title of Marquis of Mount Batten.

"This," says the Times, "is simply an English translation of the German name, but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of the former Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland overlooking the old eastern harbor of Plymouth, from which the famous Drake sailed."

A man who speaks from experience says the amount of pin money required by a wife depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling pins.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

It is announced we will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Placed On Special Reserve

Registry for Unemployed Officers Now

Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia and defence, has announced the formation of a "reserve of officers for the Canadian expeditionary force." His announcement says:

"There are many officers, who for no other reason than that there were vacant no suitable appointments which could be offered them in Canada, have from time to time been struck off the strength of the Canadian expeditionary force. They are now to be restored to it, with the rank and seniority which they held therein.

"They, as well as officers who hereafter may cease to do duty with the Canadian expeditionary forces in Canada, and officers for whom on their return from overseas, employment in Canada cannot be provided, will be placed on a special reserve which will appear in the quarterly militia list.

"Reserve officers of the Canadian expeditionary force will not be entitled, as such, to pay any allowances. This is without prejudice to any pension or leave with pay and allowances which has been or may be granted to them. On the other hand they will be the first to be considered when appointments which they are suitable to fill, fall vacant; and the preference will be given to those of them who have seen active service at the front."

Offers Insurance for British Forces

Insurance for all men serving with the British forces on land or sea has been inaugurated in England. It affects all ranks, offering a fixed rate with benefits varying according to the circumstances attending death, minimum yearly premium is $5 and the maximum $100. If the insured soldier dies of natural causes in Europe, exclusive of the Balkan peninsula or the Sailor at sea, his beneficiary receives $500. If he dies in action or is drowned at sea the beneficiary receives $25 immediately, with a share in nine-tenths of the entire surplus arising from the whole scheme, which will be divided at the end of the war.

Came From Austria

White Flour First Produced in City of Budapest

We all mourn the death of the white loaf. We look with disfavor upon its brown success, and we think of this dingy edible as something new—"owing to the war." We have forgotten that with our grandfathers a quite white loaf was a rarity.

English millers had the shock of their lives when they discovered the whiteness of foreign flour. Nothing could be produced by our mills to satisfy the baker, who in turn had to please his customers with white bread. Imports of flour increased alarmingly; and all because the British public were enamored of white bread.

Rumors of wonderful machinery producing white flour in Budapest caused English millers to visit Austria-Hungary. The result of this deputation was that in 1878 the first complete plant to reduce wheat to white flour was installed in England.

So started the home manufacture of white bread. We have had our farewell, not to an old friend, but to an enemy alien invader.—Answers.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

Providing Canned Food For Army

It is proposed to secure an ample supply of canned food to maintain an army of 1,000,000 men next winter. Vigorous preparation must be made now for the manufacture of cans for which most of the tin supply comes from Great Britain. The Government is now taking up the question of getting pig tin from Great Britain at fair prices.

'Tino's Delusion

"I am not obliged to bow to the will of the people; I am responsible to God only," so ex-King Constantine told Venizelos. Which is evidence that 'Tino took his principles as well as his orders from his brother-in-law at Potsdam.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

No Talk-Talk Required

It happened in police court. A lawyer sidled up to a little fat Chinese who was waiting for an Oriental friend to be given trial. "Morning John," said the lawyer. "You allee same like lawyer, why you smart lawyer? Makey talk-talk with judge." The little Chinese turned and stared and then remarked: "If you are suggesting yourself as legal adviser I regret to say that I have already retained counsel." And he walked away while the lawyer blinked.—Detroit News.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but although the doctors said operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

Prize Winners at the 23rd Annual Fair

HORSES—Classes 1 to 9.

CLASS 1—Clyde Reg.: sec. 1 T. Williams, J. Orr. J. Orr also took 1st in sec. 7 and 8 and the diploma in 9 and 10.

CLASS 2—Percheron Reg., sec. 1: N. Boyce; sec. 2, 4, 6, 9, D. Simpson; sec. 10 N. Boyce, D. Simpson.

CLASS 3—Draft [reg. barred]: sec. 1 G. Allison; sec. 3 W. Grieve; sec. 4 J. Orr, J. Freer; sec. 5 W. T. Jones; sec. 6 W. Hutchison, sr. 1st and 2nd; sec. 7 W. Hutchison, sr.

CLASS 4—Agricultural [registered barred]: sec. 1 A. J. Swan; F. G. Jackson, T. Haskett; sec. 2 A. Johnson, D. Simpson, Mrs. J. Ewing; sec. 3 J. Orr, W. Grieve, J. Birnie; sec. 4 F. G. Jackson, E. Moss, A. Johnson; sec. 5 J. Bickerton, A. Johnson, J. Orr; sec. 6 D. Simpson, T. Haskett, N. Boyce; sec. 7 D. Simpson.

CLASS 7—General Purpose: sec. 1 Ben Haskett, G. Boyce, J. B. Freer; sec. 2 Ben Haskett, G. Boyce, J. B. Freer; sec. 3 W. Jackson; sec. 4 J. B. Freer, J. Stamford, M. Cousins; sec. 5 J. Orr, W. T. Jones; sec. 6 W. J. Williams, Ben Haskett, W. J. Williams; sec. 7 W. J. Williams.

CLASS 8—Drivers: sec 1 W. T. Jones, Dr. Goodwin; sec. 2 Dr. Goodwin, W.T. Jones; sec. 3 W. T. Jones; sec. 4 A. Rowan, M. Cousins; sec. 6 A Rowan, F Bajus, A. M. Frazer; sec. 7 A Rowan.

CLASS 9—Saddle Horses: sec. 1 F. Bajus, E. Dixon, H. McLeod; sec. 2 R. Wilson, F. Bajus, H. McLeod; sec. 3 R. Wilson.

HORSE SPECIALS

Draft Team—W. Hutchinson, sr., D. Simpson.
Agricultural Team—D. Simpson.
General Purpose Team—B. Haskett, W. J. Williams, N. Boyce.
Best Team—N. Boyce, G. Boyce.
Driving Team—W. T. Jones.
Brood Mare—D. Simpson.
Groomed Team—W. Hutchison, sr., W. J. Williams.
Colt by Camelle—A. J. Swan 1 and 2.
Colt by Baron Hendry—J. Freer, W. Hutchison, jr. 2 and 3.
Four Horse Team—D. Simpson, N. Boyce.
Best Grade Mare—
M. Cousins, 2nd.
Best Lady Driver—Miss Frazer, Miss Bajus, Mrs. W. T. Jones.

CATTLE—Classes 10 to 20.

CLASS 10—Reg. Beef Breed: sec. 1 G. Allison, J. Guild. Sec. 4 G. Allison 1 and 2. Sec. 5 G. Allison 1 and 2. Sec. 6 G. Allison, J. Guild. Sec. 7 G. Allison. Sec. 8 G. Allison 1 and 2, Sec. 9 G. Allison 1 and 2. Sec. 10 M. Cousins 1 and 2, J. Guild. Sec 11 G. Allison, J. Guild. Sec. 12 G. Allison, Jas. Guild. Sec. 13, 14 and 15 G. Allison.

CLASS 12—Beef Grades: Sec. 1 G. Freeman. Sec. 2 J. Hartley, T. Williams. Sec. 3 J. Hartley. Sec. 5 J. Orr. W. L. Waines. Sec. 6 J. Hartley.

CLASS 13—Dairy Grades: Sec. 1 W. T. Jones, J. Pierce, W. T. Jones. Sec. 4 R. Leach. Sec. 5 R. Leach. Sec. 6 H. McLeod.

CATTLE SPECIALS—Best two Dairy Cows: W. T. Jones. Best Herd: G. Allison (Bank of Commerce Medal.

BOY'S CALF FEEDING COMPETITION—J. Orr 1st, J. Pierce 2nd, G. Harry 3rd, W. Scotney 4th.

(Note All sections hereafter will be noted by the figure only indicating them in the prize list).

CLASS 14—Sheep, long woo: J. Orr took 1st in every section and W. T. Jones 2nd in section 3.

CLASS 15—Sheep short wool: 1 W. Patterson, 2 J. Hartley, W. Patterson, 3 J. Hartley, G. Freeman. 4 W. Patterson.

CLASS 21—Grade Hogs: 2 W. E. Crawford. 3 W. E. Crawford, M. Cousins 2nd and 3rd. 4 A. Staniland.

CLASS 22—Hog Specials: 1 Soder Bros.

CLASS 23—Poultry: 1 A. B. Clifford. 4 E. Dixon. 5 J. Guild, Clifford. 6 Clifford. 7 J. Webster 8 D. B. Kennedy. 11 Kennedy, Clifford. 13 Mrs. A. Hepburn. 14 J. Guild, J. Webster. 18 E. J. McKay. 21 H. J. Carscadden, Mrs. A. Hepburn. 23 A. B Clifford. 25 Clifford, Guild. 26 J. Stamford. 27 Clifford, Guild.

CLASS 24—Butter: 1 Hazel Gallinger, Mrs. Heaman, Mrs. R. Leach. 2 Mrs. Heaman, Mrs. Waines, Mrs. Moss. 4 Elkhorn Creamery Co. 1st and 2nd.

CLASS 25—Agricultural Products: 1 G. Allison, G. E. Blakeman, J. Gallinger. 2 E. A. Stagner, W. Waines, G. Allison. 3 G. E. Blakeman, E. Dixon. 4 G. E. Blakeman, R. Leach, E. A. Stagner. 5 Heaman, Crawford. 7 Crawford, Clifford. 8 Clifford 9 Crawford 1st and 2nd.

CLASS 26—Vegetables: 2 Clifford. 3 Smith. 4 Smith, Clifford. 5 and 6 Clifford. 7 Smith, Clifford 8 Smith, Clifford. 11 Smith, Webster. 12 Clifford, Allinson. 14 Allinson, Heaman. 15 Clifford, Smith. 16 Mrs. J. Davison, Allinson. 17 Cousins. Mrs. A. McIntosh. 21 A. B. Clifford. 22 Jones, Freeman. 23 Clifford, Cousins. 26 Clifford. 27 Clifford, Freeman. Steel Briggs Special: Clifford.

Note—"Mrs." should be understood where not otherwise designated.

CLASS 27—Domestic Manufactures: 1 Mrs. J. Davison, Mrs. Waines, Mrs. Soder. 2 Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Soder. 3 Mrs. E. J. McKay, Davison 4 Miss C. Leach 5 Swan, Miss L. Freeman. 6 Miss Freeman. 7 Swan, Miss Freeman. 8 Lawrence, Miss Freeman. 9 E. J. McKay, W. J. Heaman. 10 Soder. 11 Davison. 12 Swan, Miss J. Carscadden. 13 Davison, Swan. 14 Crawford, Davison. 15 Davison, Miss Lorna Crosby. 16 Miss Carscadden. 19 Davison 20, 21, 25 and 26 Mrs. A. McIntosh 27 Miss L. Freeman. 29 Lawrence, McIntosh. Higgins Special—Miss L. Crosby, Miss M. Grieves.

LADIES' WORK, Class 28.
Note—Use "Mrs." when not otherwise stated.

Center Pieces: 1 Gallinger. 2 McIntosh, Kay. 3 Mather. 4 Kay. 6 Marritt, Kay. 7 J. Crosby Mather. 8 Kay, Lucking. 9 A. McIntosh.

Table Covers: 12 Miss M. Montgomery, Kay. 13 A. McIntosh, J. Crosby. 14 Soder, Miss Montgomery. 17 Miss I. Frazer.

Tray Cloths: 21 McKay, Lucking. 22 McKay, 2nd.

Pillow Cases: 24 Lawrence Lucking. 25 Marritt. Miss Montgomery.

Table Runners: 26 Miss E. Blakeman.

Sideboard Scarf: 30 Kay. 31 Marritt, Miss Montgomery.

Towels: 33 Kay, Lucking. 34 Kay. 39 Davison, Miss Freeman.

D'Oyleys: 37 Marritt. 39 Marritt, Davison. 40 J Crosby.

Hand Bags: 41 Davison, Gallinger. 43 Mather, McIntosh.

Lace: 44 Soder, Kay. 47 Soder, Daoison. 48 R. Leach. 49 A. McIntosh. 50 Marritt, Miss Freeman. 51 Marritt.

Child's Frock: 54 Lawrence. 55 Mather, Lawrence.

Shirts: 57, 58 and 59 Mrs. J. Ewing.

Crochet in Wool: 61 Soder. 64 Marritt, Miss Freeman.

Knitting: 66 Miss Freeman. 67 Miss Montgomery. 68 J. Ewing 1st and 2nd. 69 J. Ewing 1st and 2nd.

Tea Cosy: 73 Miss Montgomery.

Cushions: 77 Davison, Miss Montgomery. 78 Miss Montgomery.

Bulgarian Work: 79 Miss Freeman, Miss Montgomery. 80 Miss Montgomery.

Blouses: 82 McKay.

Night Gowns: 87 Miss Freeman, Balmer. 88 Miss Blakeman, Miss L. Crosby.

Corset Cover: 90 Kay 1st and 2nd. 91 Marritt, Davison.

Mats: 96 J. Crosby 1st and 2nd. 97 J. Crosby.

Table Mats: 98 Marritt, McKay 100 Marritt.

Quilts: 103 Patterson, R. Leach 104 McIntosh. 105 Balmer, Marritt. 106 Marritt, Balmer. 107 McIntosh. 107 (a) McIntosh, Patterson.

Miscellaneous: 109 Lawrence, 112 Soder, Mather. 114 McIntosh, Freeman. 119 McIntosh. 120 Miss Grieve. 121 Miss Freeman, 2nd. 124 McIntosh, Freeman. 127 Mather. 128 Miss J. Corscadden, McIntosh.

SCHOOL WORK, Class 30
Note—All winners are girls.

1 Gallinger. 3 Waines. 5 Gallinger, Dixon. 11 Dixon, Waines Gallinger.

PLANTS and FLOWERS, Class 31
2 Soder, Waines. 3 Waines, R. Carscadden. 4 Wilson. 5 R. Carscadden. 7 J. Webster. 8 Waines. 9 McIntosh, J. Webster. 10 McKay, I. Groat. 11 McIntosh J. Webster.

SCOTTY

BY COLIN McKAY

The brigantine, stripped to topsails, was running before a southerly gale, plunging exultantly through the racing surges, piling athwart her sheering bows tumbling arches of crystal foam. The mate, an ancient sea-bear, bulky in oilskins, stood by the binnacle, watching the heaving decks, the straining sails, with impassive countenance and steadfast old eyes. Presently he glanced astern where the heavens were banking up with bulging blue-black cloud-masses in titanic convulsions; then, shunting athwart, he flung back the hood of the companion.

"Ho, captain, you'd better come up here."

A young man with an unwholesome and irritable aspect poked his head above the scuttle and looked around quizzically:

"What's the matter now?"

"Time to heave to, sir."

"Heave to—in this breeze!" snapped the skipper. "Get out! I cal'late to make Halifax to-day some time."

"You'll not do it, sir. It'll be blowing feather-white before long, and as thick as a feather bed. The sooner you heave to, the better."

The captain's cadaverous countenance darkened with wrath, and his fishy eyes blinked furiously.

"I'm running this ship," he snarled in his nasal, nagging tones.

"If you keep her going, you'll have her on a lee shore in a howling snowstorm, and maybe lose her, and all hands," responded the mate quietly.

"Oh, you're getting frightened of your precious life, are you?" snorted the skipper, baring his yellow fangs contemptuously. "And you're the man that sailed famous clippers—that made famous passages? You're an old fraud. . . . And you think you'll get this packet next trip, do you? Old Scotty, drunken old Scotty, master of a ship! Not if I know it. You're too old and nervous to go to sea." And growling to himself, he drpped below, banging the scuttle behind him viciously.

The mate's old eyes blazed with murderous ferocity, and his vigorous old frame trembled violently with the vehemence of his rage. "I'll be the death of that fellow yet," he muttered savagely. "If he cheats me cut of my last hope of obtaining another command, I'll——"

Suddenly he turned about and glanced at the man at the wheel—a stalwart young fellow, with features set in a grimace of torture, hurling the spokes back and forth with frenzied effort.

"Steering hard, Young?"

The man answered explosively, in a sort of petulant fury, as though his temper had been strung to the bursting point by the strain of his relentless labor:

"She'll kill a man, sir. Why don't you take charge of her, and heave her to? The old man's drunk or crazy."

The mate blazed at him angrily. "Answer me civilly, and don't pass opinions"; then, turning away, he moved forward to the break of the poop and bawled out in a great deep-toned voice that boomed down the wind like the roll of a drum: 'Lay aft here, Johnson, and lend a hand at the wheel."

The ship sepd on, bounding with fierce, bodeful leaps over the roaring billows, plunging recklessly into the troughs. She reeled before it like a wild thing, kicking up her heels as though in defiance of the great gray-headed combers swarming after her like a pack of monstrous and ravening wolves. She tore on, quivering and groaning, and the old mate watched her with quiet eyes.

After a time the day darkened, and, borne upon the wings of the wind, a flurry of snow swept whirring over the sea. The captain came on deck and looked about him briskly.

"At the rate she's traveling now, we ought to sight land in a few hours," he shouted cheerily.

"We're more likely to pile on a shoal," answered the mate angrily.

The captain laughed with amused contempt.

"Oh, don't excite yourself, Scotty," he growled irritably. "The weather is goin' to clear presently. That bank astern is the last of it; the glass is going up." Then, with a sudden outward thrust of his shaven chin, and a furious blinking of his beady eyes, he added vehemently, "And don't threaten me, you old coot. If it wasn't for your gray head, I'd smash your face."

"Oh, don't let that stop you," retorted the mate truculently. "I tell you again, if you run her ashore—if you cheat me out of a command—I'll kill you."

Suddenly a snow squall swooped down, black and appalling, out of the boiling sky, and burst upon them. The ship, shuddering violently from the impact of it, seemed to spring forward like a race-horse at the prick of a spur. With a wild, scooping motion, she leaped from sea to sea, plunging her bows into the bastions of the fleeing surges till she filled her foredecks from rail to rail.

"Get the topsails off her, Scotty," the captain yelled excitedly in a sudden blue funk.

"They'll blow off, as soon as we start the sheets," answered Scotty composedly. "And then she'll loose headway and be pooped for sure. You might as well bring her to now—the topsails'll go as soon as they shake."

"Get the topsails in, I say—and be quick about it."

The captain took the wheel, and the mate went forward with the men. But before they started a thing, both topsail yards carried away at the slings and went over the bows in pieces; and the fore-stay, speared by a falling spar, flogged instantly into rags.

"Look, boys. She'll heave to now," the mate roared. And he sprang into the fore-rigging, followed by the men.

The stripped ship yawed wildly to port, and a sea, catching her under the counter, flung her broadside to it—hove her nearly on her beam-ends in the trough. Next moment a whooping gray-head pounced upon her and she was swept clean—deck-houses wrecked, bulwarks torn, boats gone—and the captain missing from the wheel. The mate slid to the deck, bawling:

"Lay aft, boys, and get the trysail on her. Look alive, or she'll be falling off."

In a few minutes she had the trysail on her and lay with her head under her wing, breasting the seas buoyantly. The mate turned to the man who had taken the wheel.

"Well, I guess the captain went down quick. I never saw a sign of him after that sea piled over her."

"Yes, sir. S'pose he was stunned or killed. Brute of a sea. Thought the decks would be stove."

Old Scotty looked at the ship wallowing in the swell. He had a command again, given him by the sea, the good salt sea that he loved so long, that had not forgotten him in his old age. Slowly his hard old face broke into a smile of grim satisfaction, and his sturdy old frame seemed to swell with pride. He was master of a ship again—not much of a ship—not much of a ship for "Old Stormy" of the Petrel, the master of the smartest clipper that flew the stars and bars in the epic days of the sailing ship—but still a ship. He would no longer have to bear the insolence and scorn of an ignorant and ill-natured squarehead—not for a while, anyway. "Serve the fool right, too," he muttered grimly. He was a vindictive old man.

After a while he went down into the after cabin, and, standing in water tot his knees, began to work over a chart spread on the table. Presently he straightened up with a savage imprecation: "Curse the : ol! We'll be ashore if it don't clear off soon." He looked around—and saw a haggard and bloody face peering at him dazedly from under the rised curtain of the captain's berth. Old Scotty had seen too many of the wonders of the deep, of the mysteries of life, not to be superstitious; but it was characteristic of him that he gave no sign of being startled—didn't even start back. In the dim and unsteady light he gazed unflinchingly at this amazing apparition—and became aware that it was the captain himself, and in the flesh, too. When the sea troke over her, the old man had, by some freak of the swirling waters, been hurled head foremost down the companion and left with just enough sense to crawl into his bunk.

"You here?" said Scotty at length. "I thought you were overboard."

"Well, I'm not," snapped the captain. "How long have I been down here?"

"Not very long. Are you hurt?"

"My head's spinning like a top—that's all," growled the captain savagely. "Send the steward here, and get out of my cabin. You can't take charge of my ship yet a while."

"I wish to God I'd taken charge of her four hours ago, and saved the sea the trouble of breaking your head," cried Scotty passionately. "She's nearer land than I thought. If you're so smart, you'd better come up, and take her in—"

"Breakers—breakers under our lee!" came the startling cry from the deck. "Jump up here, sir. We're going ashore."

Scotty sprang on deck, and the skipper, who had apparently been more frightened than hurt, followed at his heels.

'Get the foresail on her," roared Scotty.

But before they reached the break of the poop she struck with a shock that threw all hands to the knees. Nevt moment she was caught up by a giant roller and hurled stern foremost upon the reef, bringing up with another terrific jolt. All hands scrambled into the main rigging.

The captain was crying like a child. "Oh, Scotty, what can we do?" he cried despairingly.

"Don't you Scotty me, curse you," roared the mate furiously. "You've got us in a nice fix, haven't you, with your pigheaded foolishness? You may as well say your prayers, if you know any—you'll never get out of her."

The captain stopped blubbering and watched the ponderous rollers crashing over the hull beneath him. A man began to curse him bitterly. "Shut up," roared Scotty angrily. "I can do all the cursing necessarily." And in his big voice, vibrating with the virulence of his rage, he proceeded to curse the captain, violently, vindictively. But the captain, watching the breaking seas, didn't seem to hear.

In a little the weather cleared suddenly. They saw on either hand ragged ranges of breakers stretched away for miles. As they gazed the gale dropped abruptly. A big boat pushed out of a little cove. One of its men gesticulated wildly as though inviting them to swim through the rollers.

Old Scotty looked at the drawn face of the captain, the dejected figures of the men, and smiled sardonically.

He had nothing to live for now—and memories of his redoubtable youth rose up suddenly and seemed to mock him. "Old Stormy"—he remembered how the rollicking clipper sailors used to sing his sail-cracking exploits in their wild chanteys—"Old Stormy" had been a man of mark; a man who had sailed famous ships, who had made records on all the deep-water routes. But the man he was had been dead these many years. "Old Scotty," drunken "Old Scotty," as a degenerate generation of seamen called him, was only an old derelict adrift upon the sea—of no more account in the modern scheme of things than a fleck of foam upon a broken wave. If he—the man who as master of the Stormy Petrel wrested the blue ribbon of the seas from the famous English clipper Star of the East—went to an owner now with his hat in his hand, he could not get a ship; he would probably be laughed at—told that the man he

Continued next week.

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Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is, and stylish too—stream line effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917.

Local Notes

Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood was a Moosomin visitor this week.

Mr. H. J. Jones and family motored to Brandon on Saturday.

Miss R. Stocker, of Strathclair, is the guest of Miss I. Frazer.

Mrs. C. W. Crosby left on Saturday for a short visit to Brandon.

Miss Leah McLeod is home for the holidays.

Messrs Lidster & Pierce shipped cattle and hogs on Tutsday.

Miss A. Travis left on Monday for a two weeks vacation at Elva and other points.

Miss W. Dixon, of Brandon, has been spending her vacation at the home of her parents.

A number of citizens are taking in the annual fairs at Miniota and McAuley this week.

Mrs. F. C. Travis, who has been visiting here for the past week, left on Monday for Saskatoon.

Mr. E. N. Meuser, a returned missionary from China will give an address in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

The Secretary of the Returned Soldier's Association wishes to greatfully acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for $10 from Mrs. McFadden, Secretary of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid.

The Home Economic Society will meet at the usual time and place, on Saturday, Augt. 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Williams received news on Tuesday that their eldest son, Fred, had been dangerously wounded.

Mrs. McBeash, the canning demonstrater, will demonstrate in the old school building, on Tuesday, Augt. 7th, at 9.30 p.m. Everyone welcome.

Mr. W. Harry, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Harry, who left this district some years ago, is visiting relatives in town this week.

A treat is in store for our readers next week by way of a letter from a subscriber in China which came too late for publication in this issue.

Mrs. Caldwell, of Broomhead, Sask. and her mother, Mrs. Hamilton, of Toronto are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Freeman, this week.

Messrs. F. Lipsey and C. Macdonald returned on Friday last from a motor trip to Merridale and district where they were the guests of W. Angus. They report the crops in this district to be very good and an abundant rain fall all season.

At the bottom of this page an ad. with the caption "A Big Programme" announces the particulars of an attraction being staged by the ladies of the local I.O.D.E. chapter. This organization is doing great patriotic work and all who are able should do their utmost to boost this venture of Tuesday, August 14th.

The reputation for excellent shooting earned by the Elkhorn cadets some three years ago at the provincial competition in Winnipeg has just been demonstrated in England by one of its members, Pte. F. L. Crosby, of the 190th, whose shooting has won for him the coveted marksmanship badge of his company.

No Need to Buy Weather Glass—Make Use of Leech

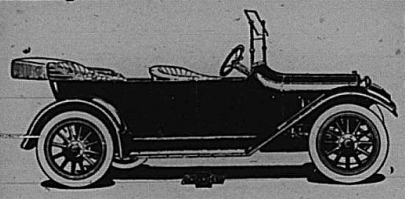
A leech confined in a glass jar of water will prove an excellent weather prophet. If the weather is to continue fine the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the vial and coiled up together in a spiral form. If it is to rain, either before or after noon, it is found to have crept up to the top of its lodging, and there remains till the weather is settled. If we are to have wind the poor prisoner gallops through his limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable storm of thunder and lightning is to succeed, for some days before the leech lodges almost continually without water, and gives itself up to violent throes and convulsive-like motions. In frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies constantly at the bottom; and in snow as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling on the very mouth of the vial.

Origin of "Hullca"

When you shout "Hullca!" you are really saying "A loup!" the warning cry given by forest residents in the old days, and equivalent to "Wolf!" It is said that "Hallcup" still survives in Carnwood Forest as a hailing term. If you repeat "A loup!" pronounced "ah loo" quickly you will see how "Hullca" arose.

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.



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NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less ..... per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER 35c PER POUND

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
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A Big Programme

THE WASHAKADA CHAPTER I.O.D.E. WILL HOLD A

Garden Party and Concert

AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ELKHORN, ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1917, Garden Party 4--9, Concert 9--11, p.m.

Thorough arrangements are being made to assure a real enjoyable time. Special Music will be given by Elkhorn Band and amusements will be provided. Outside as well as Local Talent will take part in the Grand Concert at 9 p.m.

Admission to the Concert - - - Children, 15c., Adults, 25c.

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you can have it, by heeding Nature's laws. Keep the stomach strong, the liver active, the blood pure, and the bowels regular, and you will seldom be ill. Take good care of these organs, and at the first sign of anything wrong—promptly take Beecham's Pills.

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the help and relief of this world-famed remedy, to keep the body in health. They quickly establish normal conditions, so the organs perform their functions as Nature intended. No other remedy will so surely strengthen the system, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and quickly improve the general health as

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Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Canadian Horses Sought

Demand Is for Light and Heavy Artillery Horses

Nearly three million dollars will be spent in Manitoba by the British government in buying horses for cavalry work at the front, states Hon. Valentine Winkler, provincial minister of agriculture, who has been asked to supply men to assist the British Remount Commission. Fourteen thousand horses will be required. Inspections will be held at numerous places in the province during the next couple of weeks. Following the purchase of these horses, the French and Italian governments will also make large purchases. Mr. Winkler says:

"The British Remount Commission is eager to open up a market in the province of Manitoba. General Neil, of the British Remount Commission, and Colonel Carruthers, the Canadian representative, have informed me that the work of purchasing horses of the different types would be taken up and carried on at once. Already there has been one inspection made at Winnipeg, which has proven very satisfactory, making the Remount Commission more eager to secure horses of these types from the province of Manitoba.

"At the present time the demand is for light artillery horses, weighing from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds; 15.1 to 16 hands high; age 6 to 9 years; price to be $190, less the cost of shipping to Winnipeg.

"Another class required is heavy artillery horses, weighing 1,500 or over; 15.1 to 16 hands; price $220 less cost of shipping to Winnipeg.

"All colors accepted, except white and light grey.

"The president of the French and Italian commissions will also be in Winnipeg for the purpose of looking over horses and buying. These three commissions have combined to make a Canadian market."

Mineral Production Increased

Canada's mineral production for the calendar year 1916, according to a preliminary estimate just issued by the government, reached the total value of $177,357,000, which was an increase of almost thirty per cent. over 1919, and more than $32,000,000 in excess of any previous record. The four Western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia had an output of $56,000,00. The item bulking the most in value was coal, the output of which was nearly $39,000,000. Alberta was the second heaviest producer of coal of any Canadian province and British Columbia third.

French Aerial Postal Route

An experimental hydroplane postal route connecting France and Corsica with stations at Marseilles, Toulon and Ajaccio, is being considered by the French ministry of commerce.

Whole Wheat and Malted Barley

skillfully blended and processed make

Grape-Nuts

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

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W. N. U. 1167

Fatal Policy

Dr. Adams Speaks on Proposed Land Settlement for Soldiers

"The placing of returned soldiers on the land, under present conditions, will be a fatal policy," said Dr. T.R. Adams of the conservation commission, Ottawa, at the public health session of the Canadian Medical association convention at Montreal. The soldiers do not want to go on the land, he said, not so much because they object to farming, but because under present conditions farming does not pay and most areas available for settlement are too remote from the markets. Dr. Adams stated that the conservation commission had found that conditions in the slums of the cities were no worse than in many rural districts. This was due largely to land speculation, he said.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Norwegian Traitors

Officer of Liner Accused of Giving Information to Hun Subs

An officer of a liner from a Norwegian port brought news of the arrest and imprisonment of two Norwegian skippers of passenger steamships plying between ports of Norway and Great Britain for giving information to German submarine commanders of the sailings of British and neutral boats from Norway.

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

Provision For Rainy Day

Former Emperor Has Deposit in Bank of England

Property valued at $700,000,000 from which Nicholas Romanoff, formerly Emperor of Russia, enjoyed the revenue for life only, have been taken from him by the provisional government.

A special commission of the government has been discussing whether land, palaces and other property owned by Nicholas and estimated to be worth $48,000,000 shall be sequestered by the state. This commission also considered whether the property of the grand dukes and duchesses, worth about $210,000,000 should be seized for the benefit of the public. The value of all property owned by the former royal house of Russia is estimated by Professor Okunieff at $958,000,000.

In addition, the professor asserts, Nicholas still has on deposit in the Bank of England $35,000,000, placed there years ago in provision for the rainy day which now has come. The late Grand Duke Alexis, uncle to the former Emperor Nicholas, left $10,000,000 on deposit in the Bank of France.

The former Emperor Nicholas' annual income when he was deposed is estimated by Professor Onunieff at $65,000,000. The duma allowed him $8,500,000 a year to pay the expenses of the imperial court but, because of extravagance, mismanagement and pilfering, the annual cost amounted to $20,000,000, according to the statement of Zubatcheff, councillor of the empire.

The Limit of Meanness

The meanest man we know is the chap that borrows his neighbor's lawn mower and then kicks about it being dull.—Guelph Mercury.

War Work Phases

Insight Into What Britain Has to Supply for Trench Warfare Today

Dr. Christopher Addison, minister of munitions, says that a committee of experts are considering development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Addison was speaking in the house of commons on the estimates for the ministry of munitions. He gave a striking account of the work of the department since it started a little more than two years ago. Dr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formed from the fact that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than four times that of March, 1916, and 28 times that of March, 1915.

The ministry had recently reached such a state of production in respect to gun munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assisting other sections of the munitions program. He mentioned the discovery of a component of a new type which possessed great advantages for certain purposes. A large supply of this had been produced in a short time and was proving of the greatest value in facilitating the advance at the front and in saving life.

The requirements regarding the accumulation of a great reserve of field-gun ammunition would be met in good time and despite the enormous expenditure in the first nine weeks of the offensive, the stock of filled shells had only fallen off seven per cent. Field Marshal Haig had enthusiastically reported on the accuracy and fine detonating quality of the ammunition, whether it was used for wire cutting, barrage or other purposes.

The output of machine guns and rifles was fully equal to the demands, while for railway purposes tracks pulled up in England, Australia and Canada had been utilized. Canada had arranged to pull up 800 miles of track and ship complete when wanted. More than 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied in complete condition and nearly 1,000 locomotives, apart from hundreds supplied by the railways.

The supplies of the new design tanks were coming forward excellently and, continued the minister, "the end of the story is not yet, for the enthusiasm of Col. Stern, the inventor of the tanks, and his colleagues, knows no limits."

With respect to steel, the minister said that the output of steel in this country before the war had for some time been stationary at a little over 7,000,000 tons yearly. The output was now ten million tons, and he would be disappointed if it did not reach a twelve million tons output by the end of next year. Within 14 months the capacity for the manufacture of basic steel had increased by 30 per cent. The demands for steel were so many that the control had been very close, and despite all the help from Canada and the United States, he could not offer any immediate prospect of relief.

Notwithstanding the cost of material and labor, the government was obtaining steel plates in this country at less than half their cost in the United States, while shell steel cost 30 per cent. less.

Referring to salvage operations at the front, the minister said it was now possible to reform hundreds of thousands of 18-pounder cartridge cases weekly at a cost of four pence each, compared with seven shillings for new cases.

Regarding trench warfare, he said: "While we started behind in the race, we are probably now as superior to the Germans in this section of warfare as we are in that of artillery."

More than 1,500,000 steel helmets had been supplied in the last six months, and whereas in December the tonnage required for trench warfare material was 7,648 tons in the last six months it was 17,963 tons.

The work of the ministry had almost doubled within the last 12 months. The aircraft supply alone at the beginning of the year required an additional ten thousand workers, and that which applied to the aircraft applied also to shipbuilding, gun making, tanks, agricultural implements and other necessaries of war.

The widespread employment of women had been attended singularly with little difficulty. From sixty to eighty per cent. of the machine work on shells, fuse and trench warfare supplies was done by women.

Doctors Poor Risks

Heaviest Losses Suffered by Medical Corps

Reports indicate that heaviest losses in the present war have been suffered by the medical corps.

In former wars, physicians were kept in the rear, but not so now. Four doctors accompany each regiment, and three of these are sent to the firing line with the troops to give immediate aid to the wounded. Without arms and with no way of protecting themselves, these men are mowed down. Already 60,000 have been killed. In a recent engagement 257 were killed in an hour; in another engagement 400 were killed. An ambulance driver, temporarily called from his post, returned to find only 12 persons left out of the original 165 on duty when he went away.—Wall Street Journal.

Insinuations

"Well, I'd be ashamed if I had as bald a head as you! Look at my head of hair!"

"I just want to ask you one question."

"Yes?"

"Did you ever see grass growing on a busy street?"—London Tit-Bits.

Protective Coloring

"You better not wash your face too clean, Jimmy. Remember you got a black eye."—Life.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Separation of Finland From Russia Wanted

Social Democratic Congress Passes Resolution in Favor of Break

At a meeting of the Social Democratic Congress of Finland it adopted resolutions remanding the separation of Finland from Russia and the formation of an independent republic. Under the plan proposed, Russia would not have the right to keep troops on Finish territory in time of peace or to possess any fortifications. Economic relations between Finland and Russia would be regulated as between foreign countries. The Finnish Social Democrats addressed the Social Democrats of all countries, especially Russia, asking them to support establishment of Finland's independence by an international agreement, on the ground that the Russian government, which is characterized as bourgeois, is incapable of giving adequate guarantees of the inviolability of Finland's freedom.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

Big Land Sale

Ninety Per Cent. Passed Into Hands of Farmers

When farmers buy more land it is an infallible sign of their prosperity. That the Western Canadian farmers are exceedingly prosperous is revealed in the large quantities of land being bought by them every day. A very striking instance of this was seen at Gleichen in Southern Alberta. Three hundred and twenty-five parcels of land, which consisted of one quarter section each, were put on sale by auction, being the balance of the lands in the Blackfoot Indian Reserve surrendered by the Indians under a treaty. This sale attracted nearly one thousand buyers, of whom the great majority were farmers from a radius of two hundred miles, in fact, local farmers were the highest bidders. Land speculators who attended the sale could not compete with them in the prices which they bid and were more or less silent. Another notable fact was the presence of a number of American farmers intending to start farming in Alberta. "If the land is as good as it looks, it is worth double the price," said a Minnesota man after paying $36 an acre for a quarter section of land. The average price was about $30 per acre, the highest being $45, which was paid by a Gleichen man. Allowing for a certain inevitable element of speculation, it is believed certain that 90 per cent. of this land has passed into the hands of actual farmers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

British Columbia Fruit Famous

British Columbia is world-famed for its fruit, and although the fruit-growing industry is of comparatively recent origin, it has made very rapid strides within the past two or three years. In 1910 the value of the British Columbia fruit crops was about $250,000—in 1916, it had risen to about $1,700,000. From the Okanagan Valley, for instance, about two thousand carloads of vegetables were exported last year. While this produce goes chiefly to the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, a considerable trade is being developed in Australia, South Africa, and also Great Britain. British Columbia fruit exhibits secured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural society of London, England—the "blue ribbon" of fruit growing—for eight consecutive years!

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not a Full-Blooded Scot

The train had been standing in the station for forty minutes and the canny Scot went to see what was the matter.

"You're very late startin', mon," he said to the engine driver.

"Yes," replied the driver, testily "We've got a lot of whiskey drinkin' Scotsmen on board and they've sneaked all the water out o' my boilers to make grog."

The Scot shook his head decidedly. "They canna be countrymen of mine, then," he said, "or they'd nae trouble about th water!"

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime

Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Allies Masters of the Air!

Germans Concede Supremacy to French and British Fliers

That the Germans are keenly alive to the importance of the air branch to military science is revealed in a report found on a German officer captured recently. The report frankly admitted that the British and French hold the mastery of the air. The Germans, it was asserted, were unable to fly over the enemy lines and German ballons were forced to remain hidden on the ground. Thus, at decisive moments in the fighting, the German artillery was blinded while the Prussian infantry was harrassed by war planes constantly swooping low and machine gunning the men in the trenches.

German helplessness, the report contained, was aggravated by the knowledge that their artillery was unable to support them. The document declared that the allied fliers so outnumbered and out-manoeuvred the German aeroplanes that the latter were even unable to hold the air above their own heavy artillery positions. British and French machines constantly hovered overhead, dropping bombs or giving their own artillery accurate ranges.

This German report also admitted that bases, ammunition depots, supply columns, cavalry supporting the troops, divisions in reserve, everything and everybody were harrassed by the allied airmen, who often completely frustrated the defence at critical junctures. In short, the German report was a confession that an army is powerless unless something approaching equality is maintained in the air.

Modern Solomon

Scene: Police court during dispute over eight-day clock.

Magistrate—I award the clock to the plaintiff.

Defendant—Then what do I get?

Magistrate—I'll give you the eight days.—Stray Stories.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To Force Roumanians Harvest Crop

The German authorities in Roumania have made every preparation for the most rapid harvesting of the grain crop. In addition to special military detachments, labor parties have been enrolled from the native population and all Roumanian prisoners of war have been assigned to the work.

The harvesters will be paid, according to the announcements in the German papers, higher wages than are customary in peace times, in order to encourage a zealous effort. Premiums are offered Roumanian landlords for speedy deliveries of grain.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

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Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

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APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Please, sir," said a small boy, addressing the family grocer, "mother sent me for a quarter's worth of potatoes."

"I'm sorry, young man," said the grocer kindly, "but you'll have to run home and tell your mother that we don't cut 'em."

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really a pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

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A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Advice to Hog Raisers

Desirable Weights Are From 175 to 225 Pounds

The following good advice is offered to all hog shippers by the P. Burns Co., and no doubt would be endorsed by all other live stock dealers, in fact at a meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, R. B. Hunter of the Swift Canadian Co., spoke along the same line, demonstrating by a set of pig skins the effect of the unnecessary beating sometimes given to hogs by those who handle them during shipment.

"Don't beat your hogs. Bruises mean immense losses to farmers, drovers and packers.

"Farmers should bed wagons well and not overload when bringing hogs to town.

"Don't stuff or overfeed your hogs when shipping. It is a dangerous practice and often results in suffocation, especially in warm weather.

"Bed cars during the warm weather with sand. Straw and sawdust will heat.

"Partition off all weak, crippled and vicious animals.

"Do not market thin, unfinished hogs. A thin growing pig will produce dollars to the farmer, but is worth little to the packer.

"The most desirable weights are from 175 to 225 pounds."

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

British Columbia Fisheries

Fishing is one of the most important industries of Canada's Pacific coast province of British Columbia. With a shore line of nearly 7,000 miles, and a protected fishing territory of nearly 30,000 square miles, large resources in commercial fish are available. The production of the B.C. fisheries for the year 1914-15 was $11,575,086. The total value of the equipment was $8,829,740, and 18,000 persons were employed. The catch included salmon, halibut, herring, sturgeon, bass, smelts, perch, trout, oysters, crabs, etc. The industry is capable of enormous expansion. The largest and most valuable part of the annual catch consists of salmon. The "pack" in 1915 consisted of 1,133,000 cases, and British Columbia salmon is being exported to all parts of the world. Halibut is another valuable catch, the 1915 catch being marketed for over a million and a half dollars.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is "kidding itself" if it believes that it is Woodrow Wilson, and not the United States, that is at war with Germany.—Buffalo Express.

SUBMARINE BASE HAS EXISTED FOR MONTHS OFF NORTH OF IRELAND

SHIPS' MOVEMENTS BETRAYED FROM TORY ISLAND

Questioning of Inhabitants Resulted In The Capture Of The Guilty Six, Who Were Executed — Many Women Helped U-Boats Understanding They Were American

From officers of an American steamship it was learned that vessels of the British patrol fleet on duty off the north of Ireland discovered a German submarine base on Tory Island.

This island is 9 miles long and 12 miles from the Irish coast off the county of Donegal.

The Americans learned that six men, found to have been the ring-leaders in supplying U-boats, were shot. A quantity of fuel oil was confiscated, together with provisions, and from talks the British officers had with the islanders it was believed German commanders also were getting from the island reports of the movements of British vessels.

Many men and women were said to have had a part in the supply of the U-boats, but most of them were given to understand they were American submarines.

The crews never came ashore and the boats flew no flags. Some of the six men who engineered the scheme rowed out to the vessels in fishing dories with their supplies. Almost invariably the submarines put in an appearance after dark and disappeared before dawn.

How long the base had been established was not ascertained, but it was believed to have existed for several months.

Many of the largest vessels torpedoed have been sent to their doom off Tory Island since the middle of April. The island is on the lane of steamships entering and leaving the north channel between Ireland and Scotland.

The channel has been used by many vessels seeking the open Atlantic of late, instead of going down the Irish sea around to the south of Ireland, as it was figured that once through the short channels the vessels would be in the open sea and have far less distance to travel in submarine waters than in the Irish sea.

Because of the frequent operations of U-boats thereabouts small patrol boats were sent into all the small bays to ascertain if there was a base in any of them. After several days search it was learned the boats had been to Tory island, and a summary questioning of the inhabitants resulted in the rounding up of the guilty six.

There is a lighthouse on the north west side of Tory Island and the deep water between there and the mainland is known as Tory sound. The 300 inhabitants of the island are chiefly fishermen and kelp gatherers.

Russia Will Weather Gale

Patience and Docility Expected to Bring About Order

One believes Russia will survive in the end, but it is hard to give definite proof for one's belief. Little of the first joy of the revolution is left. Sometimes one may come across it in a sheltered corner where people are working quietly and thinking out plans for the future, but here in the midst of the hurly-burly, in the fevered atmosphere of Petrograd, where passion has fought itself weary, and reason is baffled by the all-prevading influence of something very like insanity, the present is quicksand and an almost irrational hope in the future is the only stay.

Russia will work through, but at a cost of what suffering and what tumult?

It is believed something very great will come from this quarreling and fumbling and determination and wild chasing of the will-o'-the-wisp, but to live daily in an atmosphere of midsummer madness and within a hand's breadth of doom; to feel every moment that the social order is stripped bare and exposed to all the elements, is exciting certainly, but it is almost too much for this sorely tried generation to bear.

The marvelous patience and docility and great faith of a great mass of the Russian people alone make it possible to weather such a storm. In Barytsin, on the Volga, where the fanatical monk Iliador once swayed crowds, there is complete and apparently hopeless anarchy, but in Tomsk the local Socialist committee has re-established order with the help of troops after a desperate struggle. It is a curious fact that despite the apparently universal demand for land nationalisations and expropriation of all private lands the Jews, who are shrewd business men, are rapidly buying up land all over Russia.

Only Cautionary

He wondered why his wife suddenly turned cold to him and remained so for several days. For all that he had said in remonstrance was:

"My dear, you'll never be able to drive that nail with a flat-iron. For heaven's sake, use your head."

"Now, in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

"Teacher!" shouted a small boy, "you can take four quarts of milk from three cows."

Help!

If kilts are to be worn instead of trousers to save cloth, must we eat haggis to save food and listen to the bagpipes to economize music?—Toronto News.

Possessed Military Secrets

German Empress Caused the Russian Revolution

"To begin with, nothing could be more gradual and inevitable than the growth of the revolutionary spirit in Russia. The public in Great Britain and France was, to some extent, misled by an indiscriminate censorship and out-of-date sentimentalism on the subject of "Holy Russia." But in Russia itself the only people who refused to see and to understand were to be found in the immediate vicinity of the Czar, within the narrow circle formed by the court camarilla clinging to arbitrary power.

"The most dangerous person affected by that curious color-blindness was the Empress Alexandra. When the intelligent and generous Grand Duchess Victoria, the daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, tried to make Alexandra Feodorovna understand that the reactionary policy followed by the Czar and inspired by the Empress was creating universal discontent and threatening the dynasty and the throne, she was met by a flat denial. "I know you mean well," the Empress is reported to have said, "but you do not know in the least what you are talking about. It is only the wretched intellectuals who agitate against autocracy, in their lust for power and at the instigation of the Germans. The Russian people are with us and will support us." The hypnotizer's—Rasputin's—testimony had more weight in the view of this unfortunate woman than the warnings and entreaties of Grand Dukes like Nicholas Mikhailovitch, of the Empress Marie or of her own sister, Elizabeth Feodorovna.

"As for the Czar, he felt what was coming, and at times made feeble attempts to free himself from the coils of the camarilla; but he was as much fascinated by his wife as she was fascinated by Rasputin and other quarks. "Quos perdere vult Jupiter prius dementat."

"All those who had eyes to see watched the tide of discontent rising day by day. It was not mainly a case of accumulated grievances on account of high prices, lack of bread and fuel, defective transport. It was not only among intellectuals that people speculated on the scope and dimensions of the palace catastrophe to come; on the spread of terrorism; on the connection between home disorders and inefficiency at the front; on German intrigue and the treachery of high officials. Ominous, though simplified, formulas were passed from ear to ear. A great commander had said, "Victory is not the aim at headquarters." The common people had a ready explanation for the dragging course of the war: 'How can we expect to win against the Germans with a German Empress in possession of military secrets?'"—Sir Paul Vinogradoff in The Contemporary Review.

Autos in Guatamala

Demand Is Increasing Despite High Cost of Living

"Although handicapped by the absence of any considerable extent of good roads in the Republic of Guatemala, and in spite of the high price of gasoline (now 60 cents United States gold per gallon) the demand for and use of automobiles has soqincreased within recent years that there are now approximately 150 cars in the Republic, of which 123 are registered by the municipality of Guatemala City," says a consular report.

"Of the cars in use in the capital city an unofficial estimate obtained through local dealers shows that twenty-five are of German manufacture, imported before the outbreak of the war. There are two or three French cars, the remainder having been imported from the United States. It is stated by dealers that many of the cars in use here were purchased second-hand in the United States, although some are of the finest and latest models."

Trench Tales

"Then there's another thing," said a British artilleryman, discussing the superiority of the English artillery. "Have you noticed how our chaps have been improving? You see the men coming out with smooth faces—well not exactly smooth, but innocent like—and in a month or so of fighting you can see the difference; they begin to get set and stringy in the body. The Frizers are not so good as they used to be. You get up against a bunch now and then that fight well but we see more and more of the 'Kaiserzed' business every day. It's as much up to the people at home to see this thing through as it is to the men in the trench. We need the guns and shells to blow the Germans out of the strong places which they have taken years to build and dig. The folks at home can leave the rest to us. We can do the job all right if they back us up and don't get tired.

Brain-Cracking

It was the first game she had ever attended.

"Why do they call that thing the plate?" was her forty-seventh question.

"Why—er—because that's where the drops from the pitcher are caught," he replied, his reason cracking under the strain.

Cruelty To Belgian Prisoners

Flemings Heroic In Bearing Sad Lot; Sure of Victory

The numerous German manoeuvres can no more put an end to the Flemish poplation's hatred for the invaders than the privations can break their trust in the allies' ultimate victory. This can be realized by reading the following letter sent from Antwerp to the "Echo Belge":

May 1, 1917.

"And our youths who return from Germany."

"That cry, that exclamation, that question can be heard every day. The whole people are saying it and keep on repeating it. It might become an obsession, if the wrath of the whole country were not kept up by the sight of the return from Germany of broken-down, lost, sick or dying youths. Their fair and pretty young men who had been dragged into slavery by cruel, pitiless German executioners and sent back home in a wretched, miserable, piteous, unspeakable condition, such as the very paving stones would cry out if they could shed an ytears—as expressed to one by an old woman who remains unwearily, in front of the central station to see all those departed return home.

"Some of these unfortunates had to be carried over to the Winnipech hotel, on Vauneau street; they are perfect wrecks. There is nothing more heart-rending than the spectacle of those poor boys who simply expect death, so sadly, with, in the very sockets of their eyes, the anguish, the sufferings the supreme pain of having thus returned from Germany only to die so miserably in their own country. These home-returns of deported kinsmen attract every day around the other ends of processions of townsfolk who gather in the hope of meeting one of their own and stay there for hours and hours in painful expectation. Now and then, from the crowd one cry is suddenly raised, a name is heard and then a poor mother runs towards her returning son whom some men are bearing in their arms, a mutilated, maimed, impotent wreck. Then take place horrible scenes, painful, affecting, unspeakable; the young man who would run to meet and embrace his beloved mother but who can not even walk and the dear old mamma who swoons and drops on the pavement crushed by emotion and utter despair and grief.

"How many of our boys have had their feet or their legs frozen during the severe storms of February? How many more return with their backs torn and broken by German carbinebutts?

"But, all of them, whether they can still support themselves on their weakened limbs or be carried in hand-barrows, all are in such a state of exhaustion that they cannot eat any more than must be fed with a spoon, by little doses at a time.

"The cold has mowed down all those who were weak-lunged. At night, in order to keep warm, they would lie down close together. Their torturers put a stop to that practice. In day time they were forced to march in open air. Thus did the Germans murder hundreds of our compatriots. And that we shall never forget.

"When the deported do return, their first cry is 'Bread! Some bread please!' They have suffered terribly from hunger in Germany; these poor wretches had nothing to eat but colewort peels! Some people may say that such a statement is false or exaggerated. It is only the sad truth.

"As long as the Boches will be crushed, we will stoically bear our own lot. And they will, be crushed. Such is the unanimous feeling of the Belgians."

Machine Shearing

Gives Better Results Than Blade Shearing

Machine shearing has created wide interest in Alberta this season. This is interesting after the reason that in the past machine shears established their reputation with favor even by the most advanced wool-growers, the song of praise of this machine being left wholly to the manufacturer and advertiser to sing. Shearers have considered this method of shearing impracticable for such a cold climate. Now it looks as if every sheep in the province would soon be machine-shorn. The largest farmer in the West last year established a machine plant, in Southern Alberta. This year he added four machines to the outfit. Notwithstanding the popular belief it has been established that machine shearing in a cold climate gives better results than blade-shearing when done under proper conditions.

A shearing shed of good construction, combined with the thick comb and a proper shelter during the first night after shearing, provides the sheep with far more protection than under blade-shearing.

In this opening, where the climate is more severe than in any part of Alberta except perhaps, the extreme north, machine-shearing is largely in use. Under-shearing machinery in factories and machine shops have made fortunes for the owners of these plants. The farm is the farmer's factory and every hour of labor saved at this season means greater revenue. Sheep-shearing machines may help to solve the labor problem on the sheep ranch.

His Needs

"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman that stepped up to greet him, "and he said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman, "what does he want?"

"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of knee caps, one elbow and about half a yard of canticle," said the man, "and he wants them at once."—Christian Register.

Enemy Peace "Terms"

Allies in War Until Germans Are Defeated

Premier Lloyd George, speaking here on the question of peace, said:

"In my judgment the war will end when the allied armies have reached the aims which they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany. As soon as these objectives have been reached and guaranteed, this war will come to an end, but if the war comes to an end a single minute before, it will be the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind.

"No doubt we can have peace now at a price. Germany wants peace—even Prussia ardently desires it. They said: "Give us some indemnity for the wrong we have done; just a little territory here and a little there, just a few privileges in other directions, and we will clear out." We are told that if we are prepared to make peace now Germany will restore the independence of Belgium. But who has said so?

"No German statesman has ever said he would restore the independence of Belgium. The chancellor came very near to it, but all the junkers fell on him and he received a good box between the jailed fists.

"The only terms on which Germany has suggested restoring Belgium are not those of independence, but of vassalage. Then came the doctrine of the status quo and no annexation and no indemnities. No German statesman has accepted even that.

"But what did indemnity mean? Indemnity is an essential part of the mechanism of civilization in every land and climate. Otherwise what guarantee have we against a repitition? This, it is said, is not what you are after. You are after our colonies and probably Palestine and Mesopotamia. If we had entered into this war purely for the German colonies, we would not have raised an army of three or four millions. We could have got them without adding a single battalion to the army.

"Our greatest army is in France. We are there to recover for the people who have been driven out and their patrimony land which belonged to them. As to Mesopotamia it is not, and never has been Turkish. You have only to read the terrible reports to see what a wilderness the Turks have made of the Garden of Eden. What is to happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the peace conference, and there is one thing that will never happen to it. It will never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks.

"The same observation applies to Armenia. As to the German colonies that again is a matter which must be settled by the great international peace conference. When we come to settle who will be the future trustees of those uncivilized lands, we must take into account the sentiments of the people themselves and whether they are anxious to secure the return of their former masters, or whether they would rather trust their destinies to other and gentler hands. The wishes, desires and interests of the people themselves of all those countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future government.

"Peace must be formed on so equitable a basis that the nations would not wish to disturb it. It must be guaranteed by destruction of Prussian military powers so that the confidence of the people shall be put in the equity of their cause and not in the might of their armies. A better guarantee than either would be democratization of the German government.

"No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of government under which they should choose to live. It is right to say that we shall enter into negotiations with a free government of Germany with a different attitude, mind and a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and confidence than with a government we feel today to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism.

"All the allied governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms."

Mysterious Hero Of British Navy

Cannot Tell Public How he Won High Honors

Commander Gordon Campbell, mysterious hero of the British navy, leaped 700 junior naval officers in promotion, became a member of the Distinguished Service Order and was decorated with the Victoria Cross in less than a year and a half. Yet with a storm raging around his secret career he is bound by naval ethics not to tell publicly how he won either his promotion or the high honors bestowed by King George.

Curiosity started mildly, but when Campbell and the admiralty remained silent, the demand for information reached the proportion of a public uproar. Campbell is not criticized, exactly; the public really wants a chance to sing his praises. The music is ready, but English hero worshipers refuse to sing a song without words, which makes the present demonstration a clamor instead of a popular laudation.

A high official of the admiralty assured the United Press that Campbell's achievements and bravery during the war deserve every ray of honor turned upon him. When the war is over the people may know what he did and how he did it, but for the time being his deeds must remain behind the veil.

Just recently his name appeared in the Court Circular as the recipient of the Victoria Cross, highest of all honors for sheer bravery, so Campbell must have found something more exciting than the command of the Bittern.

WITH DEFEAT FACING THEM ARMY IS NOW RAPIDLY DETERIORATING

GERMANS RECENTLY CAPTURED LACK MORALE

Knowing They Are Losing Slowly, But Surely, Prisoners Are Satisfied At Being Captured And The Arrogant Prussian Officer Is Losing Some Of His Haughtiness

Canadian Lumber Jacks in France

Were Well Within Hearing of Guns on West Front

One of the most interesting things about this war is the number of peaceful avocations carried on in connection with it in just such a way as they would be carried on if there were no war at all. The work is the same and the life is the same; it is only the ends that are so amazingly different.

One of the most extraordinary contrasts of this sort, if one catches its meaning, is the industry carried on by the Canadian lumbermen in the forests of France. One lumber mill is well within hearing of the guns that are dealing havoc among the Germans on the western front. Death and destruction were being steadily and remorsely dealt out a few miles away; but the work went on peacefully in this beech forest, just as if it had been a timber concession far away in Western Canada.

The late leaves were just beginning to show green in the roof of the wood; its floor was sprinkled with little flowers; the sun shone warmly. Tree-trunks were lying here and there, and bundles of branches; and the saw-n-up lengths were being dragged up by horses to the narrow lines of rail running through the wood, and prized and levered by sweating lumbermen on to the cars that would take them down to the mill. The men were in khaki, and addressed the officer who gave directions about the loading of the cars as "sir." But that was all that there was of military in it, except the noise of guns, which drowned the noise of the saw when you moved a little way from it. The horses moved lazily; the men worked with that leisurely yet competent air which with those who understand their job means a great deal of work done and no time wasted about it. Nobody took any notice of the guns.

But it is not always as peaceful as this when the Canadian lumbermen settle down to clear a French wood. They was one short interval on the very edge of the most-fiercely-contested ground of the recent fighting. The Canadian lumberjacks got into it while it was still under the enemy's fire, and went on living and working conditions rather different from those to which they had been accustomed.

The officer who was at the head of this "outfit" states that he had nominally the rights of Canadian lumbering in the regions from which the Germans had been driven out, and from which they had taken the timber for their own requirements.

The Boche in his five-year period of peaceful penetration, learned this business as he has learned every other, on the spot where it could best be learned. One can see him at work behind his own lines, carrying on in the way he had been taught by English-speaking men, and no doubt using the English expressions, and possibly the English expletives that had been connected with the industry.

The officer in charge had settled down upon this French beech wood at five o'clock a.m. on the first of March, and since then he has cut and delivered half a million feet of timber. He expects to get up to a million feet by the end of August, and if the war lasts longer than that he will probably take his machinery and his men to another forest.

His is the first company of the Canadian Forestry Corps to get to work in the war area. All his machinery is Canadian, and was shipped over from Canada. His men are mostly experienced lumbermen over military age, who patriotically enlisted for the purpose in which they are doing such valuable work, but he has trained others, and has a good proportion of British soldiers working under him.

Russia to Conscript Wealth at Once

Bills have been submitted to the Russian provisional government by the ministry of finance dealing with an increase of as much as thirty per cent. in the progressive tax on incomes exceeding 4000 rubles and a tax on profits of industries supplying war material of seventy to ninety per cent.

The government has instructed the minister of supplies to proceed with the organization and distribution among the population of cloth, boots, petroleum, soap and other necessities at prices which must cover the costs of manufacture, transportation and distribution.

World's Food Problem

The burden of feeding the food-importing world will rest upon North America for the coming year. Harvesting begins in Southern U.S. in May and ends in Canada in October. 1917-18 wheat supply of North America estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels; 700,000,000 needed for domestic needs which leaves 300,000,000 bushels surplush for export.—Journal of Commerce.

A motor car manufacturer was fond of naming his cars after flowers.

"I think of calling that new car," he told a friend, "the Crimson Rambler."

The friend, who had been out on the new car, suggested pawkily: "Why not call it the Virginia Creeper?"

Accumulating documentary evidence, corroborated by statements of fighting men along this front who come into daily contact with the enemy, gives the impression that the German army is now rapidly deteriorating.

Up till the beginning of April offensive there was still general confidence among prisoners that Germany would win this war. This was the basis of that decent self-respect which forbids that a soldier lay down his arms so long as he has even a slight fighting chance. Now it is an unvarying testimony that recognition of coming defeat has taken much of the ginger out of the rank and file of the enemy, and has even caused the arrogant Prussian officer to carry his haughty head less haughtily.

Prisoners taken during the past few days no longer care to conceal their satisfaction at being captured. None of them is greatly interested in terms for peace. They concede that Germany must in the end accept whatever conditions are imposed by the allies.

A German non-commissioned officer captured during the present operations said that the cheerful bearing and high morale of the men of the British army reminded him of the attitude of the German troops in 1914.

This change in sentiment among the enemy soldiers has not been brought about by lack of food or of war material. The rations of the Germans lack variety, it is true, but are undoubtedly sufficient to keep the men in good physical condition. The scarcity of artillery ammunition has been emphasized in enemy documents recently captured, but for important actions there seems to be as yet no lack. The decrease in the activity of the enemy artillery is chiefly of the sort known as "harassing fire" in which shells are directed on roads, trenches, villages and other positions where human targets are supposed to be gathered. In repelling attacks and in preparing the way for counter-attacks the German artillery is still formidable.

Other weapons most used by the enemy are machine guns and bombs. Prisoners captured immediately after the recent conclusive a course of instruction said that bayonet exercises are no longer taught in the training of men for the enemy line. Recruits are instead trained in the use of the various sorts of bombs.

Thoroughly Trained

American Seamen Are Praised By British

Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the allied fleet of submarine chasers off the Irish coast, and the first time an American naval officer has had complete control of part of the British fleet, marks an epoch in history. What a real testimonial this is to the efficiency of Vice-Admiral Sims may be seen from the following answer a high British naval officer gave to the question: "What does the British navy think of the American destroyer flotilla?" "You tell your people that we cannot speak too highly of the American officers and men now working off the Irish coast," the Englishman replied. "They have not only reached our expectations, they have surprised us. Every day brings more proof of their careful and thorough training and their ability to handle different tasks. It is very gratifying to us that they have hitched so well with our men."

The credit of this is due as much to Vice-Admiral Sim's effort as to the excellence of the American seamen, and the British are showing that they recognize the fact by giving the American command of their ships in their waters. Since his arrival the American admiral has won a high place in the affection and esteem of all English sailors. From the first day they have understood that they had among them a man who knew his job.

What Choate Couldn't Call Him

When Joseph H. Choate was Ambassador to the Court of St. James he was standing near the door as some of the guests at a reception were leaving. An Englishman, mistaking him for one of the footmen said:

"Call me carriage."

Mr. Choate turned to him and said: "How do you do, Carriage?"

"Why do you call him that?" demanded the astonished Englishman.

"Well," responded Mr. Choate, dryly, "I couldn't very well call you Hansom."—Rochester Times.

Has Unsinkable Boat

Umberto Pugliese, naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian ministry of marine. The Revista Marittima says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between inner and outer hulls being filled with coal and other materials to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

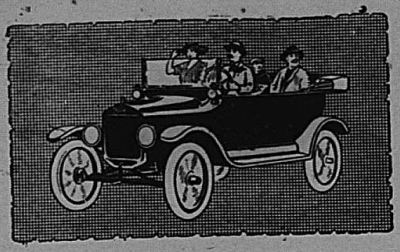
Contentment

"Isn't she a beauty?"

"She has more beauty than sense, my boy."

"That's all right. When I want wisdom I can read the encyclopaedia."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Buy Your Ford NOW Positively no Reduction in Price



THE NEW MODEL WHICH HAS BECOME EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR IN ELKHORN AND THROUGHOUT THE WEST



THE FORD Company have in the past announced a reduction in the price of their car which has been effective at the beginning of the contract year, August 1st. Owing to the continued rise in price of raw material, all local dealers have been advised that there will be no reduction this year and that no guarantee can be given that there will be no price increase on or after August 1st, 1917.

In view of this advice, I immediately secured a large shipment of these popular cars so that prospective purchasers might take advantage of the current price which is---

$495.00

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

---thus you may be assured of saving considerable if you place your order NOW. Don't delay, "Time means Money" in this respect.

Yours for business,

W. J. PHILLIPS

The Ford Dealer. ELKHORN, MAN.

Moral : BUY YOUR FORD AT ONCE

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the School Trustees for the School District of Elkhorn, No. 366 for the year ending July 10th, 1917

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

Receipts for the year ending July 10th, 1917—	
Balance on hand from last report	$ 800.34
Received Legislative Grant since last report	1384.85
Received taxes of 1916 from Municipal Council	8200.00
Received proceeds of promissory notes	1752.55
Received non-resident fees	617.00
Received from other sources	39.95
Total Receipts	$12794.69
Expenditures for the year ending July 10th, 1917—	
Salaries—	
Teachers	$ 4207.80
Secretary-Treasurer	100.00
Attendance Officer	50.00
School site, buildings and furnishings	161.57
Repairs	156.80
Cleaning and care of school house and grounds	900.00
Fuel	660.85
Library	100.00
School Supplies	195.00
Debentures—	
Principal	900.00
Interest	1170.00
Promissory Notes	1800.20
Other Expenses	612.36
Total Expenditure	11014.58
Balance in hand, July 10th, 1917	1780.11

CHARLES W. CROSBY, Secretary-Treasurer.

We, the undersigned Auditors, declare that we have examined the books and vouchers and find the above to be a correct statement of the receipts and payments since the date of the last preceding audit.

Dated at Elkhorn, this 18th day of August 1917.

J. MOONEY, R. N. SCOTNEY } Auditors.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES

Assets—	
Balance in hand as per financial statement given above	$ 1780.11
Estimated value of school house, site and furniture	40000.00
Total Assets of Trustees	$41780.11
Liabilities—	
Amount due for other purposes (Coal)	$ 578.25
Debentures issued by the Trustees, outstanding at this date	22500.00
Total Liabilities of Trustees	$23078.25

Total Assessment of the School Board District—$445,535.00

THAT NEW SUIT

Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN

Next Barber Shop, ELKHORN

C. W. CROSBY

Commissioner in B.R

ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.

Graduate of McGill University

Office Phone will be announced shortly

RESIDENCE PHONE 13, ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.

ELKHORN, MAN.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.

PHONE 6 Virden. P.O. DRAWER 619 Manitoba.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.

Solicitor and Notary Public Commissioner in B.R.

ELKHORN, - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS

H. H. GOULTER. I. H. CHALMERS.

Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public.

Office.—Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.

Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Insurance of all kinds

$1000 to let out on good security

Farms for Sale

A. M. FRAZER & SON

Commissioners in B.R.

Office over the Post Office

ELKHORN - MANITOBA

ELKHORN LODGE No. 74

G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.

Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Aug. 27 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.

J. R. GROAT, W. M. H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS NO. 21

Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.

F. C. NORRIS, P.S. A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE NO. 48 I.O.O.F.

ELKHORN, - MAN.

Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren welcome

W. H. HEAD, N.G. R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:

C. G. Webster, C. W. Crosby, J. H. Carscadden, W. Davey, A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:

H. Larmer, Ed. Naylen, A. J. Swan, H. Nelson, Geo. E. Blakeman, J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March, June, September, December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President

J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)

Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar

Morning Service 11 a.m.

Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.

Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian

Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.

Sunday School at 11 a.m.

Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist

Rev. D. B. Kennedy

Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.

Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.30
No. 60 (Branch) ..... at 21.33 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.



Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man

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